American Foothold In Ryukyu Islands Indicated By Tokyo

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The Weather
Today—Considerable cloudiness; occasional light showers, with highest temperature in 70s. Yesterday—High, 71; low, 45.
Post-oil consumption to date, 85 per cent of yearly allotment.

The Washington Post

Single Copy Price 5c

NO. 25,121 | Entered as Second Class Matter, Postoffice, Washington, D. C. | Copyright, 1945, By The Washington Post. | WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1945 | CITY ZONE CARRIER DELIVERY Daily and Sunday $1.10 Per Month Daily Only .65 per Mo.—Sun. Only .45 per Mo. | SINGLE COPY PRICE Daily 5c Sunday .10

First Army Tanks Storm Into Limburg As Patton's Forces Battle in Frankfurt

Manpower Action Due In House During Day

'Stiffest' of Job Bills Also May Reach Senate Vote; Hit by 2 Senators

Action on the strongest compulsory manpower bill ever to reach the voting stage in Congress is expected in the House today and possibly in the Senate as well, leaders said yesterday.

Although the voices of Senators Kenneth D. McKellar (D., Tenn.), president pro tem of the Senate, and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) were raised yesterday against the measure adopted by conferees of both House, it was generally conceded that both Houses would probably adopt the bill.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky.) declared that if House approval is completed by 2 p. m. today, the Senate will take up the conference report immediately.

Carries Job-Freeze Authority

The measure places in the hands of James F. Byrnes, director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the power to freeze workers in jobs, without regard to age or sex, to impose ceilings by plants or by areas, and to make regulations as to hiring of workers and their acceptance of jobs. His powers are backed by penalties of a year in jail and/or a $10,000 fine.

William L. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday appealed to members fo Congress to defeat the conference bill as one which "smacks of slavery."

O'Mahoney, who did not vote on adoption of the conference report, declared that Congres sis now voting appropriations to investigate

See MANPOWER, Page 2, Col. 6.

WLB Reverses, Gives Foremen Union Rights

By Ben W. Gilbert

Turning around a second time on this issue, the National Labor Relations Board held last night it could grant Wagner Act protection to unions of foremen and other supervisory employes.

With Member Gerald Reilly bitterly charging in dissent that Board Chairman Harry A. Millis and Member John M. Houston had made a "peace-at-any-price" decision to avert strikes by the fast-growing foremen's organizations, the board majority ruled that the unaffiliated Foremen's Association of America was entitled to a vote among 1100 supervisory employes of the Packard Motor Car Co. to determine whether it represented a majority for purposes of collective bargaining under the Wagner Act.

Overruled was the Maryland Drydock decision which found the foremen could not be grouped into "appropriate units" under the act. A previous decision in the Union Collieries case which was overruled by the Maryland Drydock decision was reaffirmed by yesterday's action. The Maryland case was decided by Reilly and Houston with Millis dissenting.

Foremen Well Paid, Reilly Says

"It would seem extremely far-fetched to believe that Congress had in mind the kind of employes involved in the case before us," Reilly said. "The employes in the bargaining unit which this decision

See FOREMAN, Page 2, Col. 8.

"Community Service"

The intricate problem of returning veterans demands the full understanding and cooperation of the entire community. The first of Agnes E. Meyer's four significant articles on this vital subject appears today on page 7.

Lloyd George, World War I Leader, Dies

Ty Newydd Llansytumdwy, North Wales, March 26 (AP).—David Lloyd George, Britain's famed Prime Minister in World War I, died peacefully tonight in his modest, 400-year-old Welsh farm home. He was 82 last January 17.

King George VI named him Earl Lloyd George of Dwyfor last New Year's day, but this fierce champion of the common man never sat in the House of Lords.

His second wife, the former Miss Frances Stevenson whom he married October 23, 1943, was at his bedside when he died. She was his secretary for 30 years.

His first wife, Dame Margaret Lloyd George, whom he married in 1888 when he was an unknown solicitor of 25, died in 1941.

'Lloyd George suffered an attack of influenza in January from which he never rallied. Since January 20 he had been in grave condition and under the care of a heart specialist.

His death leaves Vittorio Orlando of Italy as the only survivor of the

See GEORGE, Page 4, Column 1

Meat Packers Blame Bowles For Shortages

Charge Thwarting of Congress' Will by Antiprofit Policy

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A succession of meat packers blamed OPA Administrator Chester Bowles yesterday for the national meat shortage and accused him of thwarting the will of Congress by an antiprofit policy.

At the same time, Lieut. Col. R. W. Olmstead, War Food Administration representative, asserted that Canada with a meat surplus has refused to let supplies move into the United States, despite WRA efforts to get Canadian meat.

The assertions were made at a hearing by the Senate Agriculture subcommittee on the food shortages, during which Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.), remarked:

"From the testimony, it would seem that we do not need a new OPA law but that we need a new administrator."

To Answer Charges Today

Later Joseph F. Brownlee, deputy OPA administrator, said that OPA objected violently to the charges hurled at it. He was urged to answer and to submit to cross-examination immediately. Brownlee said, however, that OPA did not want to present its case piecemeal.

A difference over procedure was settled when Brownlee said OPA would answer the accusations today.

Meanwhile, the House battled over a resolution for a seven-man committee to investigate the meat and other food shortages. Final action on a resolution introduced by Representative Clinto P. Anderson (D., N. M.) was postponed until today, when the House is expected to approve the measure.

Wilbur La Roe, jr., counsel for the National Independent Meat Packers Association accused OPA of following a "social philosophy that regards profits as a sin." He

See FOOD, Page 2, Col. 6.

U.S. Foothold In Ryukyus Indicated

Jap Reports Claim 3 Landings Foiled, Later Announce Fierce Resistance

BULLETIN

Guam (Tuesday), March 27 (U.P.).—American carrier aircraft attacked the airfield and other installations of Okinawa Island in the Ryukyus Monday, it was announced today. Shore installations on the island were brought under fire by fast battleships. There was no mention in the communique of landing attempts in the Ryukyus, as reported by Tokyo radio.

Guam, March 26 (U.P.).—Tokyo broadcasts claimed tonight that Japanese forces were beating back the attempts of powerful American invasion forces to land on three islands in the Ryukyus chain, 385 miles south of the aJpanese mainland, but one account indicated the Americans had won a foothold.

Japanese accounts were confused. The broadcast which first reported the invasion said the Americans were "attempting" to land on Aka, Zamami and Tokashiki Islands, west of the big island of Okinawa.

At 8:40 p. m. aJpanese time (7:40 a. m. EWT Monday) the FCC heard Tokyo say the garrison had prevented "the landing of so much as one single American soldier."

Report Fierce Resistance

At 11 p. m. Tokyo time the United Press heard the enemy say the Japanese garrison was "putting up fierce resistance to American landing operations, eliminating the phrase "attempting to land."

Tokashiki is 6 miles long and a mile wide, 385 miles south of Kyushu and 14 miles west of the southwestern tip of Okinawa. Aka is a mile by 1½ miles and is 3 miles west of Tokashiki. Zamami is a tiny octopus-shaped island 2 miles northwest of Tokashiki.

The Kerama group to which they belong is at the top of a 160-mile opening in the Ryukyu chain which extends southwest from a point 80 miles south of Kyushu to 75 miles northeast of Formosa. The Ryukyus, often battered by carrier planes, warship bombardment and by Philippines-based planes, form a rampart across the entrance to the East China Sea and the Asiatic Continent.

By steaming through the Kerama opening the Americans would have outflanked southwestern Okinawa and taken positions astride coastal sealanes to Japan's stolen empire.

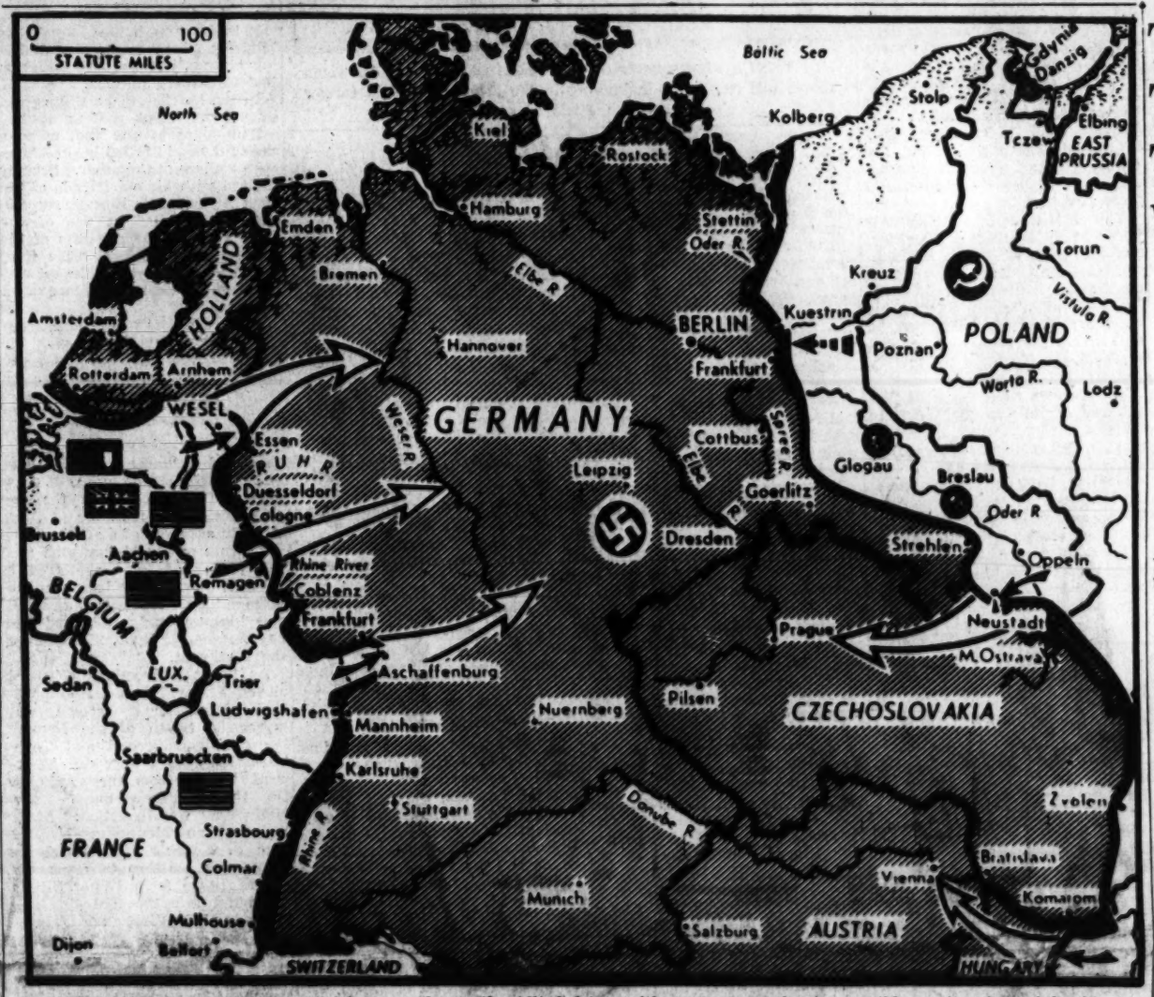
Fleet, Air Blows Centered On Ryukyo Objectives

Guam, Tuesday, March 27 (AP).—As Japanese reports shrilly proclaimed an "attempted" American invasion of the Ryukyu Islands, United States fleet and air headquarters announced new blows centering along the Ryukyu "bridge" to Japan.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' communiques announced that Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's mighty Fifth Fleet attacked Ryukyu objectives — including Okinawa — Friday and Saturday with aerial bombs and battleship shells.

There was no indication that the fleet activity in the area, which

See INVASION, Page 2, Col. 1.



THE CONTINENTAL PINCERS—Solid arrows locate the Allied drives with open arrows showing possible continuations of the thrusts into the last German-held territory (shaded). The broken arrow on the Eastern Front indicates Russian pressure toward Berlin as reported by the Germans. The American and Russian armies are approximately 300 miles apart

Twin Drives Threaten To Split Foe's West Forces

Ninth Fighting in Edge of Duisburg; Patch Over Rhine, Germans Indicate

BULLETIN

With the U. S. First Army, March 26 (AP).—The First Army has driven 35 miles east of the Rhine to Heckholzhausen.

Paris, March 26 (A.P.).—A powerful U. S. First Army tank column broke 22 miles east through German lines today and smashed into Limburg, 32 miles northwest of where the Third Army was battling in Frankfurt-on-Main.

"There is no solid line in front of the First Army now," declared a First Army field dispatch, which said the breakthrough was scored by the most powerful tank force ever marshaled on the Western Front.

Limburg, 255 miles southwest of Berlin, was being cleared swiftly.

The Third Army was 136 miles inside the Reich and the First was about 85.

WHOLE FRONT EXPLODING

The whole Western Front was exploding into what might become a pell-mell race for Berlin, with American and British forces in the north driving 15 to 17 miles beyond the Rhine against bewildered resistance and by-passing the great Arsenal city of Essen.

The United States Third Army entered the south section of Frankfurt, Germany's ninth largest city, with a peacetime population of 546,000, and the United States Ninth Army was battling in the northern suburbs of the great Ruhr port of Duisburg.

The Third Army dashed on 10 miles east of Frankfurt to the river Main, opposite Hanau, and 13 miles northwest of where tanks seized the River Main bridge at Aschaffenburg on Sunday.

235 MILES FROM BERLIN

Aschaffenburg is 22 miles southeast of Frankfurt, 235 miles from Berlin, 140 miles from the Czechoslovak border, and 250 miles from the Russians closing in from the east.

As the Allies in the west rolled up sensational successes in a supreme bid to bring war in Europe to a swift conclusion, a "significant conference" was held east of the Rhine by General Eisenhower met with Lieut. Gens Omar N. Bradley, commander of the Twelfth Army Group; and Courtney H. Hodges and George S. Patton, jr., whose First and Third Armies were tearing into the heart of the Reich.

German military spokesmen, declaring that the west and not the east was now the Reich's critical front, said fighting also was raging outside Karlsruhe, indicating that the U. S. Seventh Army had become the seventh Allied Army east of the Rhine.

The First Army's power-laden breakthrough column was headed east with such bewildering speed that tanks rumbled on past towns where German troops were garrisoned.

Crust of Resistance Broken

hTe armored forces first fought out onto a road somewhere northeast of Koblenz, broke a German stand and began the race eastward.

This unidentified "mystery column" had broken through the crust of German resistance. The enemy north of its rumbling treads was in

See WAR, Page 2, Column 3

President Asks More Power To Cut Tariffs

By Robert C. Albright

President Roosevelt yesterday asked Congress to help "lay the economic basis for peace" by a three-year renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Act with broadened authority to cut tariffs still further.

His message, indorsing the State Department's Doughton bill, ran into almost solid Republican opposition despite a plea for cessation of party-line tariff differences.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D., N. C.) of the House Ways and

See TRADE, Page 2, Col. 1.

6 Area War Dead Include Pilot of B-24

District of Columbia men killed in action reported through March 26 include: Army, 656; Navy, 127; Marines, 68; Coast Guard, 5; total, 856. United States casualties officially reported since Pearl Harbor, 859,589.

The missing pilot of a B-24, lost over the Adriatic Sea last August 24, is dead, the War Department has informed his wife. According to the notice he was killed on that day while on his fourteenth mission.

Yesterday's casualty report listed

See CASUALTY, Page 2, Column 2

Bulletins

7 Armies Over Rhine

Paris, March 26 (U.P.).—The United States Seventh Army forced the Rhine today, making the seventh Allied army across the river, it was announced tonight.

3d's Tanks Near Fulda

London, March 26 (INS).—American reconnaissance tanks, presumably of the Third Army, were stated by the German radio late tonight to be approaching the central Reich communications center of Fulda, only 195 miles southwest of Berlin.

Ninth Nears Essen

New York, March 26 (INS).—A London broadcast, recorded by the Blue Network, said tonight American Ninth Army forces had reached a point little more than 3 miles from the Ruhr city of Essen, Germany's greatest steel and armaments center.

Argentina Hits Axis

Buenos Aires, March 26 (U.P.).—The Argentine government decreed today that Axis firms were to be under military control, effective immediately.

British Gain on Plains

Paris, March 26 (U.P.).—A British advance of 5 miles today is be-

See BULLETINS, Page 2, Col. 5

Soviet Tanks Only 31 Miles From Austria

London, March 26 (AP).—Russian tank spearheads, in headlong pursuit of mauled enemy forces, raced acress Hungary to within 31 miles of Austria tonight while Marshal Stalin disclosed a third Russian push toward Vienna by announcing the capture of the Czechoslovak city of Banska Bystrica.

In one of two orders of the day, the Soviet commander in chief said that Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army had captured the key Hungarian town of Papa, 73 miles southeast of Vienna. Tolbukhin's troops also stormed and captured Devecser, 38 miles east of Szombathley, an important defense point in Vienna's southeastern defense triangle.

Stalin's order of the day announcing the capture of Banska Bystrica, 80 miles north of Budapest, in part confirmed German reports that a new all-out Red Army offensive had erupted on the north bank of the Danube.

The enemy said Malinovsky's army had established three other bridgeheads across the Hron near Leva (Levice), 97 mile seast of Vienna, and was throwing powerful forces into a battle aimed at breaking across the Bratislava Plains leading 68 miles westward to that capital of Slovakia.

Tolbukhin's army broke into Papa and Devecsen, which Stalin

See RUSSIA, Page 2, Column 5

Carry Packages Unwrapped

Veterans Fire Schoolchildren With Ardor for Paper Salvage

PFC. DONALD ADDOR, a war hero, shows school children some of paper's war uses. The children, left to right, Ellen Julius, David Levi, Jack Kerxton, Pauline Mantz, Shelley Timmons

"If everybody catches on to the paper holiday idea the way these kids did, there won't be any paper wasted in this city from here on." This remark, made by one of the Yellow Cab drivers who donated their services to the campaign, summarizes the general impression after eight convalescent Army vet-

See HOLIDAY, Page 2, Col. 4.

Was Native of District

Marine Gen. W. H. Rupertus, Hero of Pacific Isles, Dies Here

Maj. Gen. William H. Rupertus, native Washingtonian, who commanded the First Marine Division in the initial Solomons campaign in Tulagi and Tanamboga, and who later fought the Japanese at Cape Gloucester and Peleliu, died here Sunday night following a heart attack.

The death occurred while General Rupertus was a guest at the Navy Yard quarters of Col. R. C. Kilmartin, jr., commanding officer of the Washington Marine Barracks. The general was stricken at about 9:30 p. m. and died a few minutes later, according to Marine Corps officials. The 55-year-old officer was commandant of the Marine Corps Schools at Quantico, Va., at the time of his death.

His wife, Mrs. Alice James Hill Rupertus, and their 5-year-old son, Patrick Hill, were at the Kilmartin quarters when the general collapsed.

In addition to his wife and son, General Rupertus is survived by a sister, Mrse. Mary L. Armstrong, who lives at 628 Gallatin st. nw. His first wife and a son and daughter died in Peking during the

See RUPERTUS, Page 2, Column 7

Usefulness Is Key

Army Sets Up Standard Rules For Discharge of Wounded

The War Department defined yesterday the conditions under which combat-wounded soldiers may be discharged from the Army.

They may be released, on their own request, if:

They are physically classified as "permanentl limited assignment."

Have been awarded the Purpple Heart.

Have been determined "surplus to the needs of the Army as a whole."

No enlisted man, the department said, will be considered surplus if an assignment is available appropriate to his grade; if such an assignment would release for overseas shipment a man who has not had overseas service, or if the wounded man can, with retraining, be effectively utilized.

Whether a man is surplus will be determined by one of the major commands—Army Ground Forces, Air Forces or Service Forces to which the soldier is assigned. If the command finds him surplus, he will be sent to a personnel center and then if no assiggnment still is found, he will go to a separation center for discharge from the Army.

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U. S. Bombers Aid Reds' Eastern Drive

In Allied Raid

Target Error At The Hague Kills 800

London, March 26 (U.P.).—At least 800 Dutch civilians were killed, 1000 injured and some 20,000 left homeless in a "mistake" bombing of The Hague, German-occupied capital of Holland, by British planes on March 3, the United Press was informed today.

About one-sixth of the city, which had a pre-war poppulation of 495,000, was destroyed, the informant said.

The British government described the incident as a "deplorable catastrophe" in replying to the Dutch government's request for an explanation.

Planes of the Second Tactical Airforce arrived over The Hague in the early hours of March 3 for an attack on nearby launching sites from which the Germans had been sending buzz bombs toward England. "Because of an error in judgment," the bombs fell wide of the mark and landed in the heavily-populated civilian area, the British government informed the Dutch.

The official British inquiry is still proceeding and disciplinary action will be taken if blame can be established, it was said.

Witnesses who subsequently escaped from the bombing zone, described the devastation as "horrible." The situation was aggravated by the weakened condition of the civilian population which had been existing for months on starvation wagges with diease widespread.

The Hague had never before suffered a major air attack although there have been small incidents during the occupation.

The Royal Air Force once picked off a house that contained an important German military headquarters in an exhibition of amazing dive-bombing accuracy.

Shift Considered Indication Western Situation 'in Hand'

London, March 26 (AP).—American heavy bombers from Britain and Italy smashed German industrial targets and communication lines in support of the Russian eastern offensive today and an Eighth Air Force staff officer said the switch indicated Allied Armies in the west had the "situation well enough in hand to warrant the shift."

For the first time in a week American heavy bombers went back to the familiar job of blasting German oil refineries. A force of more than 300 Flying Fortresses escorted by 450 Mustangs attacked two oil plants, a gun factory and an armored car works in southeastern Germany.

Flying Fortresses of the United States Fifteenth Air Force lent their support to the Russian drive by attacking railyards at Szombathely, Brueck, Straszhof and Wiener Neustadt in Austria and Mustangs raked raillines between Vienna and Czechoslovakia.

Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, chief of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, declared that the German air force is "virtually grounded; I mean just that."

The British-based Eighth Air Force heavy bombers and fighters split into two task forces over Leipzig. One went after a synthetic oil plant and a natural oil refinery at Zeitz, 20 miles south of Leipzig, while the other flew to Plauen, 10 miles from the border of Czechosyovakia, and blasted a gun factory and armored-car works.

The German radio reported that battered Berlin was attacked from the east during the day, indicating that the Red army planes were adding their weight to the blows.

Medium, light and fighter bombers from continental bases kept up their constant attacks along the east bank of the Rhine in support of the fampaging Allied armies, although operations were somewhat restricted because of a steady rain along the Rhine.

Yanks Believed Ashore

IN RYKYUS—Japanese broadcasts indicated yesterday American forces had succeeded in landing in the Ryukyus Islands (arrow and circle) between Formosa and Japan proper

WAR

From Page 1

swift retreat to avoid being ground to bits between the First and Ninth Armies.

The only things slowing the thrust were debris and demolished bridges. Engineers were in the vanguard, clearing a path with bulldozers.

In the northeastward withdrawal, before the armored forces, the Germans gave up the strategic road center of Altenkirchen, 20 miles east of the Rhine and 255 miles southwest of Berlin. The Americans then pressed on east of that city, while other forces reached Herpleroth, 2½ miles to the southeast.

Drives on the north and south of the bridgehead had chopped up the enemy crust into isolated pockets. The principal resistance was offered by disorganized German infantry backed by self-propelled guns and artillery.

Like Normandy Breakthrough

Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead said the push was much like the Normandy breakthrough, and Correspondent Hal Boyle said, "Hodges' men are back in the running with Patton's charging Third Army Shermans in the great Allied Berlin Derby."

On the north flank the First Infantry Division, beating back two successive days of strong German counterattacks, drove forward more than two miles in Eitorf, on the Sieg River 14 miles east of the Rhine.

The Germans were desperately disengaging armor and infantry lest they be overrun. The First Army took 3147 prisoners yesterday.

Patton's Third Army probably was accepting this First Army challenge in the race eastward, but the Third's Fourth Armored Division, which hurdled the River Main yesterday, was under a news blackout.

900-Square Mile Bridgehead

Behind it, other armored columns moved into the ruined streets of Frankfurt, birthplace of Goethe. The bridgehead now was 30 miles wide and more than 30 miles deep.

Simultaneously, other Third Army troops crossed the Rhine somewhere south of Coblenz. This made the third crossing for Patton in that area.

The Fourth Armored Division, which seized the Aschaffenburg bridge, last was reported 40 miles beyond the Rhine and 136 miles deep into Germany. It drove across the bridge at such speed that the Germans, who might have stemmed the Third Army rush along this broad stream, had no time to destroy the span.

The Germans said Patton was sending parachute troops down in front of his onrushing columns to speed the advance.

Six Miles From Junction

Northward, where earlier crossings of the Rhine had been made 6 miles south of Coblenz, the Eighty-seventh Division struck harder resistance but last was reported about 6 miles from a junction with the First Army pressing south along the river's east bank.

It had now pushed 3½ miles east of the Rhine beyond Boppard, which is 7 miles south of Coblenz.

Behind Patton's armor, infantry cleared Hassloch, 7 miles east of Mainz, overran several towns between the fallen city of Darmstadt and Frankfurt, and pushed on into Frankfurt's outskirts.

The Twenty-sixth Infantry Division was disclosed to be operating in the Third Army's original Rhine bridgehead along with the Fifth and Ninetieth Infantry, the Fourth Armored Infantry and Fourth Armored Divisions.

The Germans threw the 116th Panzer Division into the path of Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth Army as it drove through the forests of the Ruhr.

Tanks Battling Near Dorsten

A tank battle raged 5 miles southeast of Dorsten, which is 17 miles from the Rhine due east of Wesel.

The Thirtieth Infantry Division was battling 9 miles north of Essen after a 4-mile advance up to late afternoon. Other Ninth Army forces crossed the Lippe River to protect the Thirtieth's north flank, since the British Second Army had been unable to keep pace.

Forces fighting along the Lippe were 12 miles east of the Rhine and were locked in another tank battle south of Gahlen.

The Seventy-ninth Division to the south likewise ran into tank opposition and found the going slower, but it was fighting in Wehoven, northeast suburb of Duisburg.

The Seventy-ninth captured Heisfeld and pressed 2½ miles east where it was 9 miles northwest of Essen.

Highway Cut in Three Places

The superhighway to Berlin had been cut in at least three places as the British, Americans and Canadians struck out through northern Germany from a solid bridgehead, now more than 31 miles long.

Fighting Scots gave the British Second Army a bridgehead 15 miles deep at an undisclosed point.

Since the Ninth Army had been making the greatest speed eastward, the Germans brought the crack 116th, which had been beaten by the Thirtieth twice before at Aachen and in the Ardennes, down to the American front.

Then Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British forces struck.

The United States airborne forces north of Wesel, in concert with the Sixth British Airborne, crashed through broken and disorganized enemy forces for huge gains against opposition so light it was almost nonexistent.

Driving on Bruenen

Sweeping out of their positions along the Issel River, British parachute troops drove within a half-mile of Bruenen, which is 3 miles beyond the Issel north of Wesel.

American airborne formes made similar sweeping advances eastwrad, and by last cacounts both forces were still advancing.

Only on the northwest was resistance still fierce and Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's British Second Army headquarters predicted it would weaken there too in view of the German retreat east of Wesel.

The whole story of the British advance could not be told because of a partial news blackout.

The Canadians on the western end of the bridgehead were making slow but steady progress.

They captured Millingen, 4 miles north of Rees, where the Germans had tried to anchor their lines on the northwest, and likewise took iBenen, 4 miles northwest of Rees, then advanced one-fourth of mile beyond.

CASUALTY

From Page 1

five other District area men dead and 22 wounded.

KILLED

Second Lieut. Oliver Eyestone, jr., 23, whose wife, Mrs. Agnes Eyestone, lives at 5108 Kansas ave. nw.

Staff Sergt. Willie Murray, 35, brother of Mrs. Goldie Kelly, 7 Myrtle st. ne.

Sergt. Charles Micker, 25, husband of Mrs. Billie Micker, 1311 14th st. nw.

Pfc. Leo G. Koski, 25, whose sister, Mrs. J. R. Stack, lives at 3505 Old Dominion blvd., Alexandria, Va.

Pfc. Howard G. Eudy, 35, husband of Mrs. J. Elizabeth Eudy, 5613 29th ave., Hyattsville, Md.

Pvt. Earl C. McLuckie, 20, whose aunt, Miss Ethel C. Buchanan, lives at 1632 30th st. nw.

WOUNDED:

Lieut. Col. David W. Hayes, 30, son of Mrs. Charles Willard Hayes, 7007 Hampden lane, Bethesda, Md.

Capt. Shelton R. Clemmer, 26, husband of Mrs. Mary Helen Clemmer, 3761 Gunston rd., Parkfairfax, Alexandria, Va.

Tech. Sergt. Mansfield Mason, whose sister, Miss Catherine Mason, lives at 1847 Vernon st. nw.

Tech. Sergt. Lawrence W. Wilkinson, son of Mrs. Loura B. Wilkinson, 604 Roxboro pl. nw.

Staff Sergt Edward C. Stewart, son of Mrs. Leonor Dem Stewart, 5617 Ruatan st., Berwyn Heights, Md.

Sergt. Robert Yudelson, 22, whose brother, Lieut. Col. Collman E. Yudelson, lives at 3848 Valley dr., Parkfairfax, Alexandria, Va.

Tech. 4/G Ridgeley C. Dorsey, husband of Mrs. Leona Dorsey, 3303 Circle Hill rd., Alexandria, Va.

Torpedoman Mate 3/C Luigino Bottalico, 19, whose sister, Doris Mary, now of New York City, formerly lived at 1321 New Hampshire ave. nw.

Seaman 1/C Herbert Leroy Koch, 20, son of Mrs. Cora Thomas, 802 7th st. sw.

Pfc. John G. Pribram, 21, nephew of Karl Pribram, 3625 16th st. nw.

Pfc. John H. Marley, 19, whose mother, Mrs. Faye Marley, lives at 2525 Ontario rd. nw.

Pfc. Jesse W. Magowan, 40, brother of Miss Estelle Magowan, 847 20th st. ne.

Pfc. Charles E. Williams, 24, husband of Mrs. Maria Williams, 642 Florence st. ne.

Pfc. Preston E. Enfield, son of Mrs. Mary H. Enfield, 1111 G st. se.

Pfc. Calvin B. Morris, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest I. Morris, Route 1, Fairfax, Va.

Pvt. Thomas E. Cunningham, 27, husband of Mrs. Anna M. Cunningham, Route 1, Alexandria, Va.

Pvt. Clifford A. Taylor, 26, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Taylor, live at Clifton, Va.

Pvt. George E. Landers, 30, husband of Mrs. Charlotte Landers, 620 Alabama ave. se.

Pvt. Melvin A. Gearhart, 23, whose wife, Norma, lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Gearhart, at 1433 G st. ne.

Pvt. Eddie Freedman, 24, husband of Mrs. Jeannette Freedman, 5810 4 st. nw.

Pvt. Sam E. Turner, husband of Mrs. Gladys Turner, 132 11 st. se.

Pvt. Joseph J. Godlef, son of Mrs. Alexander J. Locks, 1620 Fuller st. nw.

8 Hurt in Bus Crash

Baltimore, March 26 (AP).—Eight persons were injured, none of them seriously, when a Baltimore Transit Company bus and a Safeway Trails bus collided at a corner.

TRADE

From Page 1

Means Committee, slated hearings starting April 16, but said: "Of course there will be a fight."

GOP Outlines Attack

House Republicans said they will strike first at the new grant of authority to negotiate up to 50 per cent cuts in existing tariff schedules and then try to hold any extension of the present act to one year.

Mr. Roosevelt said an "aggressive" effort to reduce trade barriers between nations is essential to building "an economically healthy world." He said the effort must be sustainedff "if the economic foundations of the peace are to be as secure as the political foundations."

Aware of the widening congressional tariff rift, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"This is no longer a question on which Republicans and Democrats should divide. The logic of events and our clear and pressing national interest must override our old party controversies. They must also override our sectional and special interests."

Flexibility "Used Up"

The original reciprocal trade law permitted bargaining with other countries for reductions up to 50 per cent in the old Smoot-Hawley rates, in return for similar concessions from abroad.

In asking this limit be "brought up to date" by permitting the State Department a fresh 50 per cent bargaining authority, starting from present rates, the President said much of the original flexibility has been "used up."

"We are left in this situation," said the President: "Great Britain and Canada, our largest peacetime customers, still maintain certain hig habriers against our exports, just as we still have high barriers against theirs. Under the act as it now stands we do not have enough to offer these countries to serve as a basis for the further concessions we want from them."

To a lesser degree, he said, the United States is faced with the same situation in each of the 26 other countries with whom we have made reciprocal trade agreements.

INVASION

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followed destructive blows against air and naval bases of southern Japan, had ended.

Twenty-first Bomber Command headquarters here, meanwhile, announced that five war industry plants were wrecked by the Sunday's B-29 raid on Japan's home industrial city of Nagoya.

The United States Fifth Army Air Force reported that its Philippine-based bombers made new destructive raids on Formosa, the big island just south of the 600-mile Ryukyu chain.

If an invasion of the Okinawa group was started Sunday, it would be just eight days after Nimitz announced in a March 17 communique that "the battle of Iwo Island has been won."

Okinawa is about 900 miles almost due west of Iwo.

Tokyo reports have frequently preceded official United States announcements of invasions and air attacks on the mainland.

Police Chief Has a Heart

Plymouth, Ind. (U.P.).—When a pet dog became antisocial and started biting children, Chief of Police Lester Manual didn't want to hurt the owner's feelings by just taking the pet away, so he traded it for a small friendly dog that had strayed to the police station.

HOLIDAY

From Page 1

erans yesterday told 6000 Washington area schoolboys and girls what paper does for our fighting forces.

The group which visited 24 schools yesterday, will continue through Thursday, as a curtain raiser to the city's Paper Holiday, sponsored by The Washington Post, which officially commences next Monday. Nearly 40 schools are on today's schedule.

At Barnard School, 4th and Decatur sts. nw., where this writer accompanied Pfc. Donald Addor, a District boy, and Ned Detwiler, of the Periodical Publishers' committee, the kids listened eagerly to everything Addor said, asked a million questions and had to be dragged out of the assembly room when the allotted time was up.

Addor showed his audience a 75 mm. shell case and a field rations box, both made of paperboard.

"These things show how paper protects the two main resources of a man engaged in battle—ammunition and food," he said. "If I could have lugged along a tank, wrapped for shipment, you would see how paper helps in the third branch, which is transport."

While the talk was proceeding, the kids had divided their attention between Addor's words, and the pinned-up trouser-leg where his right leg should have been. They didn't know quite how to bring up the subject, but when the question period began one of them had an idea.

"What's that purple patch on the end of your service stripe?" he asked.

"That represents the Purple Heart," Addor said.

"I know what the Purple Heart is," a slim boy with a high voice piped up. "It's a medal. If you gits hit, you gits it. If you don't, you don't.

Former Bund Site To Be Boys' Camp

Andover, N. J., March 26 (U.P.).—The German-American Bund's Camp Nordland, scene of mass Nazi demonstrations in the late 30s, will soon be turned into an American boys' camp.

The 300-acre tract has been bought for that purpose from the Alien Property Custodian by a group of businessmen, it was learned today.

Eisenhower Confers With Top Generals

Twelfth Army Group Headquarters, March 26 (AP).—General Eisenhower held what was officially described as a "significant conference" to day with Lieutenant Generals Bradley, Patton and Hodges in the Remagen bridgehead east of the Rhine.

Smiling and in excellent spirits, General Eisehower visited the U. S. First Army and declared he expected its men "to lick everybody they come up against."

"They did it all the way across France, and I see no reason why they should sto pon the road to Berlin," the supreme commander said.

There was a feel of victory in the air as Eisenhower rode in a jeep across a pontoon bridge, and for the first time inspected this bridgehead seized by the First Army.

Eisenhower looked much younger and less careworn than he did just before invasion of Normandy, and he lughed and joked with his generals as they met at the sprawling Petersberg Hotel which overlooks the Rhine fro matop the 1086-foot high Petersberg Mountain.

It is the same hotel where Prime Minister Chamberlain stayed during his conferences with Hitler at Bad Godesberg in 1938.

In the hotel's red plush-carpeted terrace restaurant, staff officers had set up maps at one end, while a cheerful wood fiifrfiefi burned in an open replace at the other. Bradley chatted with his old friends of the First Army, while Eisenhower and Hodgesfi huddled at one of the maps showing the progress of the First Army's breakout drive from the bridgehead since the powerhouse attack exploded before dawn Sunday.

From windows of the long room Eisenhower could look across the beautiful mountains and down into the Rhine's valley of decision.

RUSSIA

From Page 1

described as "large road junctions and powerful strong points of German defenses covering the approaches to the frontiers of Austria," in advances of 4 and 7 miles.

Capture of the 11-way road and rail center of Papa shattered a German defense line based on the Szomgathley - Komarom railroad and highway and outflanked the key fortress of Gyor, 25 miles on the southwest.

As the many-directional offensive moved against Vienna, Adolf Hitler's Czechoslovak arsenal was menaced. South of the Danube the combined Second and Third Ukrainian armies were driving toward Vienna from the southeast. On the Danube's north flank, Malinovsky was in action. Along the Sudeten Mountains Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army was battling to cross the rugged peaks from Upper Silesia and burst into the Moravian gap leading to both Vienna and Prague.

Thrusting at Triangle

The combined Second and Third Ukrainian armies south of the Danube River were thrusting toward the well-fortified defense triangle southeast of Vienna. This triangle is formed by the Hungarian industrial cities of Gyor, Sopron and Szombathely and is criss-crossed by the swollen Marcal, Raba and Rabca Rivers.

Beyond lies the great Neusiedler See (Sea of Vienna). Moscow dispatches said the Russians expected the going to get tougher. Spring thows were turning creeks into rivers and the Germans have mined the approaches to their positions across the river-cut country leading to the Bratislava Gap.

Moscow broadcasts, however, jubilantly proclaimed that "the doors to Austria, Czechoslovakia and southern Germany (where the Nazis may make their last-ditch stand) have been broken wide open."

BULLETINS

From Page 1

lieved to have broken the crust of German resistance on the Westphalian plain, it was announced at Allied supreme headquarters tonight.

RAF Attacks Convoy

London, March 26 (U.P.).—Heavily guarded German convoys, steaming swiftly south through the Skagerrak and believed bringing reinforcements and equipment from Norway to the Western Front, were attacked today by four-engined British Halifaxes.

3d Storms Wuerzburg

Paris, March 26 (U.P.).—Tank columns of the American Third Army were reported storming in on the ancient Bavarian stronghold of Wuerzburg today in a sensational 37-mile drive through the collapsing German defenses on the upper Rhine.

Nazis Seek Stragglers

London, March 26 (INS).—The German radio at embattled Frankfurt-on-Main was quoted by Reuter as appealing tonight to police and Volkssturm members to "round up" regular Reich army "stragglers" in the rear of the Remagen bridgehead front east of the Rhine. Civilians also were asked to cooperate. A Berlin broacast warned that American tanks were nearing the Neckar River which runs through Germany's famous university city of Heidelberg.

Reds Liquidate Pocket

London, March 266 (U.P.).—Soviet troops today completed the liquidation of the German pocket southwest fo Koenigsberg in East Prussia, capturing 21,000 prisoners, a Soviet communique announced tonight.

FOOD

From Page 1

argued, too, at the Senate hearing, that OPA is violating mandates laid down by Congress in the price control law.

"To Blame Fundamentally"

Wells E. Hunt, representative of the Schluderberg-Kurdle packing plant, Baltimore, tesctified before the Senate committee that OPA's price policy was fundamentally to blame for the meat shortage. He and other witnesses said that OPA did not permit a profit on beef and pork.

"I am opposed," he said, "to price-squeezing in the disguise of inflation control."

Hunt said that OPA'S theory was that meat packers should make their profit on sidelines, such as soap and leather. "My firm and many others," he said, "have no such sidelines."

Faced by such price controls, he continued, "many packers must make a 'Hobson's choice' of going black (into the black market) or going broke. A certain percentage succumb and go black."

Wheeler interjected, "I sometimes question which is worse, to make law violators out of most of our citizens or to have a little more inflation."

Hunt said that OPA's theory is that "a cattleman in Oklahoma should get only five cents a pound for his beef because he might be getting a royalty on an oil well."

If OPA's theory of over-all profits is to be adopted generally, Wheeler added, "some rich Senators would have to take salary cuts." He questioned the ability of "advisers Bowles has inherited," and said he though some of them should "be kicked out."

Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.), committee chairman, said retailers often have to give something "extra" to distributors to get meat.

"We've got the cattle, we've got the processors and distributors," replied Wheeler. "There's something wrong in Denmark, for we do not get beef on the dinner table."

Hunt said the black market could be wiped out if prices were adjusted to encourage production.

Laroe said he doubted that new legislation would help because the "ink was scarcely dry" on a previous law when the "OPA announced it did not mean a thing." He referred to the McKellar amendment to the original price control law, which specifies that a fair profit should be allowed processes. He sugegsted language to tighten the amendment.

Laroe also charged that the Government's policy of setting aside meat for its own use was in violation of the Constitution because the prices the Government paid were below the cost of production.

"I do not exaggerate," he declared, "when I say that bankruptcy will be the only answer for many small packers if this price squeeze continues much longer."

Other witnesses were Ray L. Treinen of E. Kahn Sons Co., Cincinnati, and John A. Lyons of the Atlantic Meat Co., Newark, N. J., both of whom detailed losses of their firms which they ascribed to OPA regulations.

MANPOWER

From Page 1

the regulations and directives of executive agencies in connection with the meat shortage.

Foresees Impact Investigation

He asked how much money Congress later would be appropriating to investigate "the impact of this legislation on the lives of men, women and children of this country."

"Let no man who has ever protested against bureaucracy ever raise his voice again if he votes for this bill," O'Mahoney continued. "It is the doctrine of Hitler, the very principle adopted by Joseph Stalin in regimenting the Russian people."

Although one member of the conference committee maintained that the bill would be a potent anti-strike measure to control some 400,000 soft coal miners, this opinion was exploded by other conferees.

Defended by Austin

Senator Warren R. Austin (R., Vt.), who drafted most of the bill, said:

"This is not an anti-strike bill in any way and cannot be so used.

"The bill can freeze workers in jobs, or it can penalize a worker who quits a job, but a worker who goes out on strike has not legally left his job," ustin explained.

"A strike does not sever the relationship between employer and employe. A strike is a legitimate means of expression and cannot be penalizzed under this measure."

Chairman Andrew J. May (D., Ky.), of the House conferees, and Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah) of the Senate conferees aggreed with that interpretation.

Unnecessary, O'Mahoney Says

McKellar interrupted O'Mahoney's speech to remark:

"I can't understand how the conferees should adopt such a report. It seems to me unnecessary and it ought not to be passed."

Patrols Active On Italian Front

Rome, March 26 (AP).—Activity along the Italian front was hidden today under a brief announcement that "patrols were active," but the action was sharp and violent wherever the probing parties reached their objectives. There were a number of stiff small-arms fights.

Both sides were aggressive in investigating opposing lines, particularly in the mountainous area southwest of Bologna. In one clash in that sector an American patrol killed 11 Nazis. In another three Germans were killed without loss to the Americans.

A strong enemy patrol of about 40 men attacked Eighth Army positions near Faenza, but was repulsed by small arms and mortar fire.

Guadalcanal Hero Of Marines Dies

Maj. Gen. William H. Rupertus

RUPERTUS

From Page 1

scarlet fever epidemic of 1930.

A Marine since 1913, General Rupertus was known by his men as a rugged, fighting general who hit the dirt with them. He was a fine tactician with a record for effecting gains entailing minimum losses of men and materials.

He was commissioned at New London, Conn., from the Coast Guard School and then attended the Marine Officer School, graduating first in his class in 1915. During the World War he served on North No rthAtlantic convoy duty, was in command of a Marine detachment on board the battleship Florida, attaclied to the British Guard Fleet.

The war ended, he was assigned to Haiti where he gained experience in jungle tactics, won the Haitian Distinguished Service Medal and the Haitian Campaign Medal. He then taught in Marine Corps Schools, and later was stationed in Peking. Shortly after the death of his family in 1930, he returned to the States to the war plans section, and in 1936 was made Chief of Staff, Fleet Marine Force.

Immediately before the war, General Rupertus did tours of duty in Shanghai and Cuba. In 1939 he was put in command of the Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.

Assigned to the First Division while it was forming at New River, N. C., he served under Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift as assistant division commander.

Admiral Chester Nimitz awarded him the Navy Cross for his leadership in the seizure of Tulagi, Gavutu, and Tanambogo after quickly assembling a staff and "exposing himself frequently and fearlessly to enemy fire . . . setting an outstanding example of calmnes and courage.

General Rupertus joined Vandegrift on Guadalcanal and became commander of the First Division July 10, 1943, when General Vandegrift left the Pacific to become commandant of the corps. It was during the Cape Dloucester, New Britain, assault that his careful use of Marine scouts in addition to air maps allowed fighters to take a short, almost undefended route to the airdrome. For this act, Gen. Douglas MacArthur awarded him the Army's Distinguished Service Medal—for "skillful and courageous leadership."

The veteran of more than 30 years' service was born in Washington, November 14, 1889. He was graduated from McKinley Technical High School here and served in the District National Guard before entering the Coast Guard School as a cadet.

Funeral services with full military honors will be held at Fort Myer Chapel tomorrow at 10 a. m., with burial in Arlington Cemetery. Hononary pallbearers will be Lieut. Gen. A. M. Vandegrift, Marine Corps commandant; Maj. Gen. Philip H. Torrey, commanding general of the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; Brig. Gen. Gerald C. Thomas; Brig. Gen. Alhponse DeCarre, Brig. Gen. Samuel C. Cumming, and Col. R. C. Kilmartin, jr.

Just in Case

Smokly Hill Army Air Base, Salina, Kans. (U.P.).—If combat crews here ever have to bail out over water they'll know how best to survive. According to a recent Second Air Force announcement, all combat crews must pass an aquatic survival test before getting overseas assignments.

Dam Project 'Wilful Waste,' Byrd Asserts

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.), leader of tri-State congressional and civic opposition to the proposed 335-million-dollar Potomac dam network, today attacked the project as "a willful waste of public money."

Construction of 14 dams on the Potomac, Shenandoah and tributaries would result in the "destruction of economic values without warrant and ruthlessly disregard historic shrines made immortal," he said in a statement to the press.

Byrd joined with other Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland Congressmen in opposition to the project which will be formally expressed next Tuesday at the Interior Department auditorium when the first public hearing on the tentative postwar construction program will be held.

Randolph Against It

Yesterday, Representative Jennings Randolph (D., Va.) also declared the project "absolutely unnecessary, detrimental to the best development of the area" and likely to "jeopardize to an unconscionable extent" the well-being of residents.

Byrd said he had received "more than 50" communications from civic and fraternal associations in the affected area, all in opposition to the project and had "yet to hear from anybody who favors it."

Releasing more detailed information than the Army has done so far, he declared the total construction would flood 172,000 acres, much of it valuable agricultural land, and the proposed Millville reservoir would flood between 18,000 and 37,000 acres of rich Shenandoah Valley soil as it formed a lake 52 miles long and 4 miles wide.

200 Organizations to Protest

A dam at Brocks Gap, he said, would inundate 6100 acres and require the removal of homes, stores, a school and a graveyard, as well as resettlement of a one-million-dollar poultry industry.

Other Virginia Representatives, among them Howard Smith and Willis Robertson, both Democrats, will also voice opposition at Tuesday's hearing, Senator Byrd said he had been advised, along with representatives from at least 200 organizations in the three States who will oppose localized project construction.

FOREMEN

From Page 1

finds appropriate receive salaries ranging from $5000 to $6000. The foremen in the industries in which the Foremen's Association of America is active do not fall into the category of that 'one third of the Nation—ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clothed.'"

Reilly said that "a most disturbing feature of the majority opinion is the plain implication that all the bars are down which have hitherto been invoked to confine management and labor within their proper spheres of influence." He suggested that the foremen's unions, even when nominally independent of rank and file organizations, freqquetly collaborated with them.

Turing to the development of strikes by foremen's unions in protest against NLRB decisions against them, Reilly said:

"If strikes of this sort are sufficiently numerous to bring about substantial impairment of the flow of materials to the theaters of war, a wiser remedy would be legislation conferring upon this board the same power to invoke judicial process against recalcitrant labor organizations which it now possesses with regard to disobedient employers."

Officials of both the AFL and the CIO indicated that they would not permit Reilly's statements to go unchallenged, promising full refutations to what they termed a "vicious" attack.

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The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

OPA Seeking Funds To Add 4500 Workers

DIARY NOTES: Office of Price Administration has asked Congress for funds to maintain a staff of 61,141 paid employes in the field after July 1, or an increase of about 4500 over the present force. Personnel here would be kept at about its prevent level of 3600. The figures don't include volunteers and part-time people. . . Carey Shaw, jr., is the new personnel officer for Foreign Economic's Bureau of Supplies, and F. Leslie Platt is acting personnel officer for FEA's staff offices. . . . At Commerce, a merger of the distribution division with the small business unit is being mapped out. The top jobs in both bureaus are vacant and Secretary Wallace is looking for a small businessman to take over the assignment. . . . At War Production Board, officials in the Office of Civilian Supply spent last weekend rushing reconversion plans. The turn of the war in Europe moved the WPB to act.

KLUTTZ

STORY: A Navy captain, who recently returned from the Pacific, tells this story. The air force on a carrier was to be sent out to raid the Japs. The pilots were briefed and each man was sent to his plane and given sealed instructions before the take-off. One pilot tore open his instructions, glanced at them and unloosened a round of purple language . . . "These instructions are all cockeyed . . . they're all screwed up . . . I've never seen such a mess," he shouted. The pilot didn't know it, but his radio was open and every word he said was heard by the squadron officer. The officer stopped the take-off and ordered from his loud speaker: "The pilot who said his instructions were all 'screwed up' please identify himself" . . . There was a moment of silence and then came this answer: "I'm not that screwed up, sir."

Treasury's regional office here to dispose of surplus consumer property is being moved to Philadelphia. John D. Tompkins will be transferred fro mthe Boston office to head up the new Region 3 office in Philadelphia, and John W. Flatley, chief of the contract and purchase branch at Procurement, will take over the Boston office. . . . Willis S. MacLeod of WPB's Office of Civilian Requirements, has been appointed consultant to Clifton Mack, director of the Procurement Division. . . . Max Ways has resigned from FEA's enemy branch to become an editor of Time magazine. . . . OPA has asked its employes for ideas on how phone, telegraph and teletype rates can be cut. . . . War Manpower Commission will be given the big job of fixing manpower ceilings if Congresses passes the present compromise manpower bill. The bill gives the authority to War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes who, in turn, would delegate it to WMC. It would mean a larger enforcement staff at WMC.

Payment of true overtime to white-collar Federal workers after June 30 and a deferment of the base pay issue until hours are cut back in Government is now favored by Chairman Ramspeck of the House Civil Service Commission, the key man in the House on employe pay legislation. Ramspeck pointed out that true overtime pay would give employes paid under $2900 an 8½ per cent increase in take-home pay. However, if the German war ends and the War Labor Board breaks the Little Steel formula—as is rumored—and grants increases in base pay to private employes, then Ramspeck would be willing to consider the base pay problem. The chairman hasn't closed his mind on a base pay raise, but he believes it would be much easier to get it through Congress when overtime pay is cut off. On the Senate side, Chairman Downey will support both true overtime and a 15 per cent increase in base pay.

Philip P. Marenburg, executive officer of War Manpower's national roster of scientific and specializedd personnel, has been inducted into the Army. He's the coauthor of the book," "Your Civil Service." . . . Col. H. M. Reedall has been assigned by the War Department to FEA to be director of the new property disposal branch. FEA is charged with overseas property disposal. . . . James R. Bourne of FEA's Caribbean unit, is one of the top blood donors in Government. He has donated his twenty-fifth pint. . . . UFWA estimates that a Federal workers whose base pay is $18000 has a "real" net income of only $1275 at present after taxes and retirement are checked off. In 1941, the same employe had a real net income of $1648. The CIO union will use this argument to support its campaign for a flat increase of 25 per cent in base pay.

85 Wild Turkey Hens Stocked in Western Md.

Cumberland, Md., March 26 (AP).—Joseph A. Minke, regional game warden announced that 50 wild turkey hens had been released in the Green Ridge State Forest of Allegany County, 15 in Washington County and 10 in Garrett County.

Minke commented that this was done so the hens could mate with the native wild toms to produce a supply of wild birds for the fall hunting season. He added that between 200 and 300 Bob White quail were expected to arrive in Cumberland for distribution next month.

Va. Assembly Recesses After Carney Vote

Richmond, Va., March 26 (AP).—The General Assembly of Virginia recessed its third special session of the Darden administration tonight after voting to notify Judge A. B. Carney of its intention to proceed against him for removal as judge of the Norfolk County Circuit Court on May 14.

A fight over the Carney resolution, which was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 32 to 3, kept the two houses in session until 6:40 p. m. Recess was taken until April 4 when the presiding officers and a sprinkling of members will return to go through the formality of signing enrolled bills.

The resolution was approved after vigorous opposition from Senator Major M. Hillard of Norfolk County, who offered an amendment to provide that evidence as well as argument of counsel should be heard and that the evidence in the select House committee report should be excluded from the evidence which would be printed and furnished all members of the Assembly under a Senate amendment.

The Senate gave approval to committee amendments calling for the printing of the evidence and a change to May 14, from April 25, for the hearing before the House and Senate membership sitting as a committee of the whole.

Voting against the resolution were Senators Garber, Glascock and Hillard. A voice vote was taken on the amendments.

The prolonged debate in the Senate threatened the windup of the business of the special session tonight.

Senate Backs Down

Both Houses gave final approval prior to the mid-afternoon recesses to the $4,227,000 school improvement bill, amended so that the State will bear the entire cost of visual education without requiring localities to put up $1 for each $2 per child the State furnished.

The Senate receded from its position that the localities should participate in the cost and agreed to the House amendment striking the provision for participation in the cost by the localities.

Another Administration b111, amended so that the State will bear the entire cost of visual education without requiring localities to put up $1 for each $2 per child the State furnished.

The Senate receded from its position that the localities should participate in the cost and agreed to the House amendment striking the provision for participation in the cost by the localities.

Another Administration b111, which would appropriate $275,000 for increases in teacher retirement benefits and to double present prior service benefits for veteran State employes, was given final approval.

The Senate, convening shortly after noon, agreed to a House joint resolution stating that it is the sense of the General Assembly that members of that body should not be candidates for election as delegates to the constitutional convention provided for at this session for April 30. The 40 delegates will be elected April 24.

An amendment to the convention bill had been offered by Delegate John D. Spiers of Radford in the House to bar members of the Assembly from serving. Upon advice from the attorney general that the Assembly could not prohibit any qualified voter from becoming a delegate, the House passed the Vaden Senate bill which had no such provision. The House then adopted the House joint resolution making it the sense of the Assembly that its members should not seek a place in the convention, which is being called to make constitutional changes to allow service personnel to vote without personal registration and payment of the poll tax.

Haynes Bill Passed

Under suspension of constitutional readings, the House passed unanimously the Haynes bill providing for mandatory appointment of the superintendent of public instruction on the board of the Medical College of Virginia. It also would have the terms of members of the board expire June 30 and make them eligible for reappointment for terms of two and four years

House bills passed by the Senate included:

Haynes bill, providing that any person having an interest with others in land may, by deed, convey same to himself and to others.

Spires bill to clarify the law pertaining to compulsory school attendance in definitely setting the sixteenth birthday of a pupil, and that the last day of the term in which such birthday falls, as the termination of the period for compulsory attendance.

Bodnes-Quesenbery bill, to provide for the establishment and administration of a trust fund for the benefit of certain children in the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind.

Ex Teacher Dies In Coeburn Fire

Coeburn, Va., March 26 (AP).—One guest died of suffocation in a fire which damaged the 16-room Coeburn Hotel here Sunday.

The fire victim was James E. Quesenberry, 75-year-old retired Coeburn history teacher, whose body was found in his second-floor room after Norton and Coeburn firemen had brought the flames under control after efforts of an hour. Other guests escaped unhurt.

Quesenberry, a bachelor ,was prominent in church and Masonic activities in Wise County and was popular as a public speaker in his section.

Va. Officer Decorated

Luray, Va., March 26.—Frank Garber of Luray, has been notified that his son, Lieut. Col. Harry Garber, has been awarded the Bronze Star for heroic action in combat. Lieut. Col. Garber is stationed in the Philippines.

Va. Couple Recuperating From Ordeal

Associated Press Photo

FREED FROM JAP PRISON CAMP—Lieut. Col. Garnet P. Francis, a native of Alexandria, Va., and Mrs. Francis, the former Lieut. Earleen Allen, are back from the war and well pleased to sit down and play a quiet game of checkers. Japanese shell fire played a wedding march for them when he, a Dental Corps officer, and she a nurse, were married at the front lines on Bataan on June 3, 1942. Three months later they were separated, not to be united again until February 29, 1944, at a prison camp in Manila. Colonel Francis, an all-Virginia center and fullback in 1926 and 1927 while playing with the George Mason High School in Alexandria, is receiving treatment at McGuire Hospital here for a blast injury with concussion of the brain which resulted in partial blindness. His wife, whose weight dropped to 98 pounds while in hands of the Japs, is from Jacksonville, Ill.

Army-Navy Casualties

All casualty reports are based on prior notification to next of kin. In case of divergence between this list and information sent to the next of kin, the last War Department or Navy Deptment telegram or letter to the next of kin is always the appropriate final authority.

Maryland

NAVY DEAD

HORKEY, Franklin William, Boilermaker 1c, USNR. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Charles Horkey, Pasadena.

ARMY WOUNDED—EUROPEAN REGIONS

BLAIR, J. C., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Iona D. Blair, Brooklyn.
COOKSEY, William E., Sgt., son of Mrs. Effie M. Cooksey, Mt. Rainier.
DEAN, Charles R., Pfc., son of Mrs. Beatrice Dean, Goldsboro.
DITTMAR, Jack S., 2d Lt., husband of Mrs. Cathleen V. Ditimar, Baltimore.
DIXON, Isaiah A., Pfc., son of Mrs. Sarah Dixon, Baltimore.
DONALDSON, Thomas G., Pfc., son of James W. Donaldson, Baltimore.
EUDY, Howard G., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Juliana M. Eudy, Hyattsville.
FRETZ, Charles L., Pvt., son of Mrs. Minnie B. Fretz, Massey.
HOWELL, James P., Pfc., son of Mrs. Margaret A. Howell, Principio Furnace.
JACQUES, Edgar G., T5, son of Lancelot Jacques, Smithsburg.
JOHNSON, Calvin, Pfc., husband of Mrs. Rita Johnson, Baltimore.
LINKOUS, Walter W., 2d Lt., son of Joseph P. Linkous, Havre de Grace.
McDANIEL, Ray W., Sgt., husband of Mrs. Helen McDaniel, Baltimore.
McDONALD, Garland S., Pfc. Mrs. Virginia, A. McDonald, Cumberland.
MITCHELL, John L., Jr., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Edith V. Mitchell, Deale.
MURIN, Leonard J., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Stella Murin, Baltimore.
NEILSON, Joseph A., Jr., Pfc., son of Mrs. Marbury P. Neilson, Ferndale.
PALMER, Kennel L., Pvt., son of Mrs. Esther P. Palmer, Baltimore.
PARIS, Harold, Jr., Pfc., son of Harold Paris, Sr., Baltimore.
PEPPER, Vaughn G., Pvt., son of Mrs. Alma V. Pepper, Ridgley.
PITTS, Carroll, Pfc., husband of Mrs. Emma B. Pitts, Dundalk.
PIZLO, Andrew T., Pvt., son of Mrs. Veronica T. Pizlo, Baltimore.
PRICE, Frank S., Jr., Pvt., son of Mrs. Irene Price, Baltimore.
QUIMBY, Thomas C., T5, son of Mrs. Margaret E. Quimby, Stevensville.
REID, Frank S., 1st Lt., son of Frank E. Reid, Cumberland.
ROBERTS, Everett M., Jr., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Irene Roberts, Branchville.
SIONS, Sampson J., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Alice Sions, Cumberland.
SMITH, Guffrie M., Sgt., husband of Mrs. Willia F. Smith, Scotland.
SMITH, Philip P., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Marvel Smith, Phoenix.
STEWART, Edward C., S/Sgt., son of Mrs. Leonor Dem Stewart, Berwyn Heights.
TAYLOR, Cornell, S/Sgt., husband of Mrs. Eugenia M. Taylor, Baltimore.
TODD, Reginald P., Pfc., son of Mrs. Florence Todd, Cambridge.
TROCH, John J., Pvt., son of Mrs. Mary R. Troch, Baltimore.
WARD, John T., Pfc., son of Mrs. Ethel Ward, McCann ave., Cockeysville.

ARMY WOUNDED—PACIFIC REGIONS

FOX, Floyd L., Pfc., son of Mrs. Grace L. Fox, Baltimore.
JOZWIAK, Michael, Pfc., son of Mrs. Helen Joswiak Baltimore.
LORY, Bernard F., Pvt., son of Mrs. Lillian Lory, Baltimore.
SMITH, Robert C., Pvt. son of Mrs. Agnes L. Smith, Baltimore.
STUBBS, George T., T4, husband of Mrs. Dorothy Stubbs, Elkton.

Virginia

NAVY WOUNDED

JOBES, Glenn Readman, Fireman 1c, USNR. Wife, Mrs. Elsie Virginia Jobes, Norfolk.

ARMY WOUNDED—EUROPEAN REGIONS

ASHCROFT, George R., Pfc., son of Mrs. Edna L. Ashcroft, Portsmouth.
BAKER, Robert R., Pvt., brother of Mrs. Willie M. Parks, Parksley.
BAXTER, Thurman H., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Margaret K. Baxter, Riner.
BOWEN, Joseph L., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Mary E. Bowen, Chatham.
CARKELL, Leo W., Sgt., son of Mrs. Edith Cabell, Newport News.
COMPTON, James R., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Dorothy Y. Compton, Union.
COOLEY, George T., T4, son of George T. Cooley, Pounding Mill.
COLLINS, Boyd W., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Mary V. Collins, Middlebrook.
COVEY, John R., Sgt., husband of Mrs. Virginia D. Covey, Wythaville.
CRAIGHEAD, Roy E., Pvt., son of Everette Z. Craighead, Copper Hill.
CRAWFORD, Robert W., Pfc., son of Mrs. Mary L. Crawford, Amherst.
CUNNINGHAM, Thomas E., Pvt., brother of Mrs. Edna Enlgh, Alexandria.
DAVIS, Vernie, Pfc., husband of Mrs. Nannie F. Davis, Tazewell.
DEAN, Robert F., Sgt., brother of Mrs. Ethel Collins, Richmond.
DONAVANT, Marvin A., Pfc., son of Mrs. Claudia Donavant, Martinsville.
DRAINE, John D., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Edna Draine, Richmond.
EASTERLING, Emmett J., Pfc., son of Mrs. Harriet M. Easterling, Mickelsville.
EMMONS, Nathan A., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Gertrude E. Emmons, Arlington.
EVANS, Julius F., Sgt., son of Mrs. Eliza H. Evans, Coeburn.
GARDNER, Daniel E., Pvt., brother of Miss June A. Gardner, Hillsville.
GATES, James, 1st Lt., husband of Mrs. Mae Gates, Keokee.
GOLDING, Loyd E., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Ruby M. Golding, Lambsburg.
HARVEY, Richard H., Pvt., son of Mrs. Carrie L. Harvey, Portsmouth.
HENSLEY, Leonard W., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Dorothy G. Hensley, Charlottesville.
HERRON, Oddis E., Pvt., son of Mrs. Birddie Herron, Gale City.
HOGG, Joseph F., S/Sgt., son of Mrs. Ida Hogg, Richmond.
JAMERSON, Lucio, Pvt., son of Mrs. Hattie Jamerson, Norfolk.
JEFFRIES, John W., T/Sgt., son of Mrs. Cecil Jeffries, Marshall.
JENKINS, Walton E., Pvt., son of Mrs. Mabel Jenkins, Barboursville.
JONES, Elmer W., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Hilda V. Jones, Max Meadows.
JONES, Joe W., Jr., Pvt., son of Mrs. Lucy L. Jones, Coeburn.
KESSLER, John C., Jr., 2d Lt., son of Mrs. Margaret D. Kessler, Roanoke.
LOONEY, Leon P., Pfc., son of Mrs. Ethel M. Looney, Tookland.
McDANIEL, Garrett W., Pvt., son of Mrs. Sally R. Silby, Lynchburg.
McDEARMON, William S., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Lolean C. McDearmon, Richmond.
McWILLIAMS, David L., Cpl., son of Mrs. Emma McWilliams, Toms Brook.
MELGARD, Frank L., S/Sgt., husband of Mrs. Cora Melgard, Franklin.
MEREDITH, Cecil A., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Mildred E. Meredith, Roanoke.
MILLER, Boyd H., Pfc., son of Mrs. Ethel R. Miller, Jerome.
MOLTER, Loriys E., Pfc., son of Mrs. Mary D. Molter, Roanoke.
MORRIS, Calvin R., Pfc., son of Mrs. Carrie I. Morris, Fairfax.
MORRIS, Charles H., Jr., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Doris E. Morris, Bluff City.
MORRIS, Myrl C., Pvt., son of Mrs. Beatrice Morris, Keokee.
MUNFORD, John S., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Eva Munford, Ford.
NELSON, Rina M., Pvt., son of Mrs. Oliva A. Nelson, Princess Anne.
NETHERS, Harry D., Cpl., husband of Mrs. Mabel Nethers, Winchester.
NORTHCUTT, Alvin C., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Ethel V. Northcutt, Norfolk.
OGLESBY, David H., Jr., 2d Lt., son of David H. Oglesby, Lynchburg.
ORR, John S., Pfc., son of Mrs. Tom M. Orr, Glade Spring.
OSBORN, Grant E., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Eleanor R. Osborn, Staunton.
OVERSTREET, Landon L., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Cornelia V. Overstreet, Forest.
OWEN, Gilbert G., Pvt., son of Mrs. Celia R. Owen, Hugby.
PAGE, George A., Pvt., son of Mrs. Blanche E. Page, Messick.
PARKS, Ted D., Pfc., son of Mrs. Virlie M. Parks, Sugar Grove.
PEAY, Ralph A., Pfc., brother of Mrs. Kent Burnett, Richmond.
PENZER, George W., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Virginia B. Penzer, Richmond.
POE, Raymond R., Pvt., son of Mrs. Mary Webb, Sandy Level.
PLOTT, Paul K., Pvt., son of Mrs. Elizabeth Plott Whitten, Bassett.
QUESENBERRY, Seldon P., Pfc., son of Mrs. Sarah E. Quesenberry, Indian Valley.
RAGSDALE, Waverly, T5, son of Mrs. Evelyn Ragsdale, Kenbridge.
REED, Charles N., Pfc., son of Mrs. Mary S. Reed, Portsmouth.
STEFFEY, Millard, Pfc., husband of Mrs. Mary L. Steffey, Castle Woods.
STEPP, James W., Pvt., son of Mrs. Armond M. Stepp, Newport News.
STYRON, Ralph G., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Florence M. Styron, Newport News.
TARKENTON, William T., S/Sgt., son of Mrs. Joella D. Tarkenton, Norfolk.
TAYLOR, Clifford A., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Ruth Eileen Taylor, Clifton.
TAYLOR, James W., Pfc., son of Mrs. Bessie D. Taylor, Aylett.
TAYLOR, Louis L., Pfc., son of Mrs. Ethyl K. Taylor, Richmond.
THOMPSON, Herbert L., Pfc., son of Mrs. Sarah Thompson, Suffolk.
TRANUM, Frank J., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Mallie M. Tranum, Bristol.
TREW, Jack E., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Pauline B. Trew, Newsoms.
TUCKER, Willie L., Pvt., son of Mrs. Nannie R. Tucker, Rawlings.
TURNER, Major W., Pvt., son of Mrs. Florence Turner, Fort Royal.
VOSS, Rex G., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Addie N. Voss, Bassett.
WAGNER, Charles E., T5, son of Mrs. Phronie Wagner, Chase City.
WELLS, Edmund R., Pvt., son of Mrs. Helen P. Kelly, Fairfax.
WHITE, Frederick C., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Viola White, Petersburg.
WOOLDRIDGE, William L., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Frances K. Wooldridge, Petersburg.

ARMY WOUNDED—PACIFIC REGIONS

DUNCAN, Homer A., Sgt., son of Roscoe H. Duncan, Floyd.
GIBBS, Jack H., Pfc., brother of Herbert M. Gibbs, Norfolk.
GRAYBILL, Otis R., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Pauline V. Graybill, Buena Vista.
HERNDON, Walter D., Pfc., son of Mrs. Ethel Herndon, Harman.
HOLTZ, Joseph, Pfc., son of John Holtz, Disputanta.
HORTON, Carl, Pfc., son of Mrs. Gracie Horton, Raven.
HUDDLESTON, Archer C., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Anna L. Huddleston, Farmville.
HUGHES, Thomas F., Jr., Cpl., son of Mrs. Lottie B. Mayes, Petersburg.
MIDDLETON, Larance, Cpl., son of Mrs. Cleva Middleton, Pennington Gap.
PATTESON, George N., Pvt., brother of Mrs. Paul A. Carreras, Richmond.
PEARCE, Alfred C., Pvt., son of Mrs. Maggie Pearce, Richmond.
PRATER, Howard F., Pfc., son of Mrs. Lula O. Prater, Marion.
SCOTT, Vivian A., Pfc., son of Mrs. Florence E. Scott, Potomac Mills.
SPARKS, Charles F., Pfc., son of Mrs. Mary Sparks, Shelby.
SPARKS, Dennis F., Cpl., son of Isaac Sparks, South Covington.
THOMAS, Frank E., T4, son of Mrs. Ella C. Thomas, Elevon.
VEST, Selbert A., Pfc., son of Mrs. Maude E. Vest, Riner.
TILLEY, James W., T5, brother of Garland Tilley, Powhatan.

Two Nazi Prisoners Flee From Camp Pickett

Camp Pickett, Va., March 26 (AP).—Two German prisoners of war escaped from the main stockade in the prisoner of war camp here sometime before 6 a. m. today, Col. A. E. Potts, post commander, announced.

The escapees, neither of whom speaks English, were listed as Walter Mohr, 28, 5 feet, 10 inches tall, weight 154 pounds, blue eyes, light complexioned, with a blond hair scar on his right cheek; and Werner Mielenz, 19, 5 feet, 7 inches, weight 135 pounds, blue eyes, brown hair, light complexioned.

1546 Md. Bills Introduced, New Record

Annapolis, Md., March 26 (AP).—The 1945 Maryland Legislature, rushing toward adjournment four days ahead of the 90-day constitutional deadline April 2, has passed all known records for introduction of bills, while 379 of those passed already have been signed by the Governor.

The last day for introducing bills under the rules was Friday, but the State-wide aviation measure was sent into the Senate on Saturday under suspension of rules, bringing the total for both houses to 1546. Of these, 896 were introduced in the House and 650 in the Senate.

Dr. Horace E. Flack, director of the bureau of legislative reference which has been operating since 1918, said that "about 700 bills" have been passed to date by both houses. With long day and night sessions scheduled from now until Thursday, when the Assembly officials hope to adjourn sine die, the lawmakers still have a big job ahead.

The number of bills introduced in each session since 1913, the year, House bills, Senate bills and total: 1943, 818 and 613, total 1431; 1941, 903 and 538, total 1441; 1939, 881 and 538, total 1419; 1937, 649 and 346, total 995; 1935, 709 and 516, total 1225; 1933, 659 and 345, total 1004; 1931, 582 and 372, total 954; 1929, 606 and 454, total 1060; 1927, 703 and 488, total 1191; 1924, 633 and 424, total 1057; 1922, 657 and 394, total 1051; 1920, 804 and 533, total 1337; 1918, 695 and 604, total 1299.

Spray Advice Offered

Martinsburg, W. Va., March 26. E. C. Sherwood, plant pathologist and principal spray consuhltant for orchard men in this Eastern Panhandle, announced today establishment of his field office at Inwood, this county, April 2, where he will be available for advice to fruit men daily.

Livestock and Produce

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, March 26 (AP). (WFA, Office of Marketing Service)—CATTLE—Receipts, 600. Holdovers not included; largely steer run, with quality greatly improved over recent months; general trade active; all slaughter classes steady with last week's close; load choice, around 1215-lb. fed steers, 17.35, new high; two loads, around 1150 lbs. and 1450 lbs., 17.00; several loads and lots top good and choice, 16.25@16.50; low and average, good, 15.00@16.50; medium, 12.75@14.00; medium to average good heifers, 12.50@14.75; medium beef cows largely 11.00@12.50; few head carrying light bill to 13.00; paid to 14.50; scattered lots cutter and common, 8.50@11.00; few lots to 11.25; canners, 6.50@8.00, mostly 7.00 up; good beef bulls to 13.50@14.50; high-yielding individuals to 15.00; good sausage bulls, 13.00; bulk cutter, common and medium, 9.50@12.50.

CALVES—Receipts, 400; active; steady with last week's close; mixed lots, good and choice 120-250 lbs. vealers, 17.00 to mainly 18.00; common and medium, 11.00@16.00; culls around 9.00; extreme light weights down to 6.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 650; active; steady with Saturday; good and choice, 120-400 lbs. barrows and gilts, 15.30, the ceiling; good sows, 14.55, the ceiling for this class.

Above prices are based on grain-fed hogs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 50. Nominally steady; good and choice wooled lambs quotable 17.50@18.00; common and medium, 12.50@17.00; culls around 10.50; choice light weight slaughter ewes, 8.00; bulk common to good, 5.00@7.50.

POULTRY—Market firm. Receipts light. Roasters, Fryers and Broilers, mostly 34. Fowl, all breeds, 30@30½.

Richmond Markets

Richmond, Va., March 26 (AP) (WFA)—WHITE POTATOES—Market steady; 100-lb. sacks New York and Maine, 3.40@3.90.

APPLES—Market dulls various varieties, small and 1¾-inch sizes, no demand; U. S. grade No. 1, 2¼@2½ inches, 1.75@2.25; U. S. grade No. 1, 2½ inches up, 2.75@3.50.

EGGS—Market firm; Federal-State grading stations, whites and browns, U. S. grade A large, 34@37; U. S. grade A medium, 31@33; U. S. grade A small, 28; U. S. grade B large, 33; U. S. grade B medium, 30; U. S. grade C large, 30; pullets, 30; nearby ungraded current receipts, whites and mixed colors, 30@33; large extras, No. 1, 39; No. 2, 38½; No. 3, 37½; large standards, 1 to 4, 35.

LIVE POULTRY—No receipts; all poultry very much in demand at ceiling prices: roasters, 28½; broilers and fryers, 29.40; fowl, 25.90; old roosters, 20.

HOGS—Receipts, 3068; market at ceiling, 14.85 on good and choice barrows and gilts 160-300 lbs. grading hard under Federal carcass inspection; 100-120 lbs., 12.80; 120-140 lbs., 14.30; 140-160 lbs., 14.55; 300-330 lbs., 14.55; weights 330 lbs. up, 14.30; good sows under 350 lbs., 14.10; 350-500 lbs., 13.30; over 500 lbs., 11.85; good stags, 10.35; under Federal carcass inspection hogs grading soft are discounted 75 cents per hundred and those grading gilt 1.50 per hundred.

CATTLE—Steers, 15.50@16.00; good, 14.50@15.00; medium, 12.00@13.50; common, 8.00@10.00; good beef type cows, 10.50@11.50; good dairy type, 9.50@10.00; medium, 7.50@8.00; common, 5.50@6.50; sluffy kinds lower; good beef type heifers, 13.50@14.00; medium, 8.00@10.00; common, 6.00@7.00; good butcher bulls, 9.50@10.50; medium, 8.00@8.50; light common kinds, 6.00@7.00; choice calves, 16.50@17.00; good, 14.50@15.50; medium grades, 12.50@13.50; common grades, 8.00@10.00; good to choice lambs, 15.00@15.50; good sheep, 5.00@6.00.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, March 26 (AP) (WFA)—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 5000; total 8500; active, fully steady; good and choice barrows and gilts, 140 lbs. up, at 14.75 ceiling; good and choice sows at 14.00; complete clearance.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 17,000; total 17,000; salable calves, 1000; total 1000; choice fed steers and yearlings, steady to strong but slow; top, 17.50; very little above 16.90; medium and good grades 10 to 15 higher; active at 14.75@16.00; heifers steady; best, 17.00; cows and bulls generally steady; cutter cows, 9.00 down; most beef cows 10.25@13.00; weighty sausage bulls to 13.50, and heavy beef bulls to 14.50; vealers fully steady at 14.00 to 16.50 mostly; stock cattle very scarce, firm.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 6500; total 10,500; scattered early sales steady; load good to choice, mostly good grade few wooled Western lambs, 16.75; numerous loads good and choice held 17.00 and slightly above; load medium and good light lambs, 1.00; few 50-lb. cull natives, 11.00; two loads common and medium Wheatfield ewes carrying a small good top, 8.75 straight.

Retired Cleric Slays Va. Boy, Then Kills Self

Staunton, Va., March 26 (AP).—T. Newton Ryder, 63, a retired minister, killed Wallace Duncan, 14, on a road near Mill Gap, in Highland County, returned to his home, set it afire, watched it burn and then went into the nearby woods and committed suicide, yesterday, Sheriff Glenn Hammer said today.

Coroner C. B. Fox returned a verdict of murder and suicide, the sheriff said.

Victim's Brother Escapes

The double tragedy, as reconstructed by Hammer from James Duncan, the 10-year-old brother of the victim was that Ryder met the two boys on the road and without any exchange of conversation pulled out a revolver and fired at Wallace three times. The first bullet entered the youth's right side and the others went into his back, indicating the boy had turned to run. James escaped unharmed, the sheriff said.

Ryder then returned to his 4-room bungalow, set it afire, watched it burn, went into the woods and fired one bullet into his heart, Hammer said.

A native of Highland County, Ryder, who had served various churches, returned to Highland 10 years ago and purchased property. He had retired from the ministry because of the condition of his health.

Regarded as Eccentric

The Duncan child was a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Duncan, formerly of Hill Gap, but now engaged in war work at Front Royal. The children were visiting their grandmother at Mill Gap at the time.

Sheriff Hammer said as far as he could learn there had been no trouble between Ryder and the Duncan children. The retired minister, who had served at one time as pastor of the Staunton First Methodist Church, had been in poor health for several years and was regarded as eccentric, the sheriff said.

Cumberland Plans Sanitation Drive

Cumberland, Md., March 26 (AP).—Declaring there is "plenty of work to be done in cleaning up eating and drinking places" in the city, Dr. Winger R. Frantz, health officer, advised the city council today that he is planning a widespread and drastic crusade.

The health officer said the enforcement of the law pertaining to sanitary conditions ni restaurants, grocery stores and meat markets is the "weakest link in our health department."

An order providing for the carrying out of the program, and for the hiring of additional inspectors, will be acted upon next week.

Rappahannock P-TA To Hear Gov. Darden

Colonial Beach, Va., March 26 (AP).—The Rappahannock Valley Parent-Teacher Association will hold its annual session at the Colonial Beach High School Tuesday.

Speakers will include Governor Colgate Darden, jr.; Col. Mills F. Neal, State Selective Service director, and Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, State superintendent of public instruction.

39 Negroes Arrested In Post-Curfew Raid

Baltimore, March 26 (AP).—Thirty-nine Negroes were arrested by the city police vice squad yesterday in the first post-curfew raid in Baltimore. Six of them were charged with selling beer and whisky without a license and one with operating a dice game.

The raid followed admittance to the house of two Negro policemen in plainclothes.

Md. Proposal

Cooperatives' Net Income Tax Debated

Annapolis, Md., March 26 (AP).—A bill that would tax the net income of cooperatives after patron's dividends have been paid in cash set the scene today for the last large hearing on theagenda of the Senate finance committee before the end of the legislative session.

Opponents of the measure, mostly feed businessmen, contended that cooperatives had assumed the dimensions and operations of "ordinary businesses" and therefore should be assessed State taxes "on an equal basis."

P. C. Turner of Denton, president of the Interstate Farmers Cooperative, in opposing the measure said it was not feasible to enact it "for the simple reason that cooperatives have no income to tax."

He declared cooperatives had no objection to paying taxes on their reserves but that the mutual benefit purpose for which they were organized left no taxable net income as the propsed law interpreted it.

A large number of speakers appeared on both sides of the question, the main point raised by the supporters being that of tax equality, while the opponents emphasized the nonprofit nature they ascribed to the cooperatives that would be affected if the bill were to pass into law.

City's Ration Board Quits

Radford, Va., March 26 (AP).—The entire price panel of the Radford War Price and Rationinb Board resigned today, Dr. William S. Long, former chairman, announced.

Dr. Long said the resignations were made necessary because members of the panel stated they could not conscientiously carry out the new directive of the Roanoke district office of the Office of Price Administration regarding treatment of nonwillful violations of price regulations.

It is understood that the resignations were accepted by the Roanoke OPA district office.

Other members of the panel were L. L. Pratt, Frank Smyth, Charles K. Howe, Roscoe George and J. E. Graham.

Md. House 'Fires' Clerk to Get Bills Signed in Hurry

Annapolis, March 26 (AP).—They do things fast around the Maryland General Assembly, when necessary.

The constitution says that the House chief clerk, as well as Senate secretary, must be present with other officers when bills are signed by the Governor, but State legislative officials ran into difficulty last Saturday.

Governor O'Conor had 82 bills to sign, but Chief Clerk John A. Menton of Baltimore had to go to New York on business.

House leaders put in a "resignation" for Menton effective Friday at midnight, and "appointed" Assistant Chief Clerk Donald Zimmerman of Baltimore in his place to attend the bill signing ceremonies.

Today Zimmerman's resignation was accepted by the House, Menton was reappointed chief clerk, and Zimmerman again became assistant.

Judge Condemns Warren Jail

Front Royal, Va., March 26 (AP).—Judge Burr P. Harrison of the Warren County Circuit Court has entered an order declaring the county jail here does not meet the minimum standards for safety and general detention of prisoners, and has requested the commissioner of corrections to designate another jail for use in the county.

The board of supervisors has created a fund for the erection of a new jail, and is expected to transfer the $13,100 derived from the sale of the county farm, to the fund.

Gasoline Truck Upsets, Driver Burned to Death

Petersburg, aV., March 26 (AP). Roy Lee Minor, of Richmond, was burned to death seven miles north of here this morning when a trailer-truck, loaded with 4000 gallons of gasoline, which he was driving overturned and exploded.

The tractor and trailer overturned on the highway, State police said, then rolled down an embankment. The fire burned for almost two hours, and interfered with traffic for at least an hour.

Record State Budget Voted By Md. House

Annapolis, Md., March 26 (AP).—Governor O'Conor's 119 million dollar budget for 1946-47, the largest in the State's history, was passed by the House today, while the Senate approved 74 bills as the General Assembly sped toward probable sine die adjournment by Thursday night.

The huge budget measure, originally sent down by the governor in January with requests for $112,733,000, was amended last week when the supplementary budget was introduced, calling for an additional $6,188,000 for the biennium. The 1944-45 budget of $107,850,000 was the previous all-time high.

Passed Without Debate

Quick action was forecast in the Senate on the budget bill, one of the remaining major pieces of legislation before the Assembly. The bill went through the House unanimously, without debate, in about 30 seconds.

However, Chairman Funk (D., Frederick) of the Senate Finance Committee said several minor amendments awaited the budget bill in the Senate, among them one reducing the Sttate Police Department's appropriation of approximately $2,127,000 to $2,087,000. This $40,000 reduction was planned because the finance committee recently voted to hold a projected increase in the number of State patrolmen to 50 men. Governor O'Conor had asked for 100 additional troopers.

The budget bill was the only measure passed during a brief afternoon House session, while most of the measures receiving Senate approval were minor or of local nature.

Council Expansion Votted

The Senate passed unanimously a House-approved bill increasing the membership of the Legislative Council from 14 to 20 members, and providing a full time assistant for Dr. Horace E. Flack, director of the bureau of the legislative reference. The assistant director's salary would be $4000 per year. The bill also provided a $1000-per-year increase in the salary of Dr. Flack, bringing the total to $7000 from the Legislature and the legislative council.

Also passed by the Senate were House-approved measures making a complete recodification of the State's election laws, and one exempting the University of Maryland, the State Teachers' Colleges, and Morgan State College from merit system provisions of the State employees' standard salaries board.

State education officials said that other States were luring away Maryland professors and other educators with higher salary inducements, while the university and teachers' colleges were unable to match the pay increases because of the merit system restrictions.

Another House bill given final approval by the Senate was one making it compulsory to designate eggs for sale as either extra large, large, medium, small, or unclassified.

Three House bills, part of the Governor's five-point education program, also were adopted by the Senate, which already has approved the companion measures introduced at the same time in the upper chamber. They were bills providing for the general increase in teachers' salaries, reducing classroom units, and equalizing salaries of Negro school supervisors.

Veterans' Bill Approved

Other House bills given Senate approval would give returning war veterans preference in obt

LLOYD

From Page 1

famous Big Four which included Woodrow Wilson and Clemenceau.

As the British elder statesman gradually grew weaker, the countess remained with him as much as possible. So did his daughters, Lady Olwen Carey Evans, and Lady Megan Lloyd George, and his son Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, minister of fuel and power in the Churchill Cabinet. A second son, Maj. Richard Lloyd George, is in a sanatorium in Wales.

Both of Lloyd George's sons served in the First World War and emerged as majors.

Recently he had announced through his physican that he would not be a candidate for reelection.

Died As He Had Wished

Lloyd George, robust and cheery until his last illness, died as he had wished—quietly at home in Wales. He had moved to the ancient farm last summer and at that time, he observed:

"It is not a bad thing for a man to spend his last days at home. I wish to be looked upon as one of the village boys."

His eldest son, Major Richard succeeds to the earldom. Richard's 20-year-old son, Owen, will be the new Viscount Gwynedd, the title Richard took.

Public concern over Lloyd George's health was great during his final illness. Daily bulletins were issued on his condition and grief was widespread throughout England, but especially among the Welsh, whom he had championed an dwith whom he lived.

It was indicated that Lloyd George would be buried in the family vault in Criccieth graveyard, on a sloping hill near the farmhouse of his first wife's parents. She and their daughter, Mair Eluned, who died at 17, are buried there.

Still Carried Weight

By the Associated Press

Lloyd George played a subdued role in the second great conflict, but his eloquent voice, practical judgment and unflinching integrity helped to shape the government's pattern.

His authoritative expressions invariably carried weight where in counted, for notwithstanding the political rebuffs administered to him in the interval of peace, the country never quite lost that loyal picture of him as the dynamic leader of 25 years before.

His uncompromising directness of purpose then, his insistence upon the absolute defeat of the central powers, invited comparison with Winston Churchill's embodiment of aroused Anglo-Saxon spirit after the tragic debacle of 1940.

Honored His Uncle

David Lloyd Gerofe was born January 17, 1863, at Manchester, England, but William George, the sire, moved his family back to Wales. His death, shortly afterwards, left his widow virtually destitute. Her brother, Richard Lloyd, village shoemaker, took his sister's boy under his wing and from his small earnings at the cobbler's bench, provided the youngster with something approximating an education.

David Lloyd George held this hard working, stern old uncle in the most affectionate remembrance. The "Lloyd" as an integral part of his surname was a lasting evidence of that gratitude.

At 14, David Lloyd George began to study law. A legal battle over the rights of Welsh nonconformists to be buried in the yards of established church parishes was his first major victory. It brought the youthful advocate to the attention of leaders of radicalism in northwest Wales.

At 27 Lloyd George stood for parliament as representative of Carnarvon Boroughs. He was elected by 18 votes and for more than 40 years remained the member for the same constituency. By the winter of 1918, however, the majority had grown to 12,898, and even in 1929, when liberalism was a dwindling cause, he polled nearly 17,000 votes out of 28,000.

Challenged Chamberlain

In the House of Commons the new member for Carnarvon displayed his audacity by coming into direct conflict with the most farmidable figure of the 1890 assembly, Joseph Chamberlain, brilliant, scornful debater.

During the Boer War, his violently pro-Boer attitude and the innumerable speeches in which he gave expression to it, drew on him the loathing of the public. More than once he was in danger of physical violence.

The history of the Lloyd George parlimentary battles from the end of the Boer War to the outbreak of the world conflict was in large measure the social history of Great Britain. First as president of the Board of Trade and then as chancellor of the exchequer ne was responsible for radical measures that the conservatives declared would undermine the whole fabric of British civilization.

National health insurance was one of these, and it was followed by unemployment insurance, forerunner of the "dole."

For the first 10 months of the World War, Lloyd George, as chancellor of the exchequer, had to face the complex conditions that arose from the complete disorganizing of European finance.

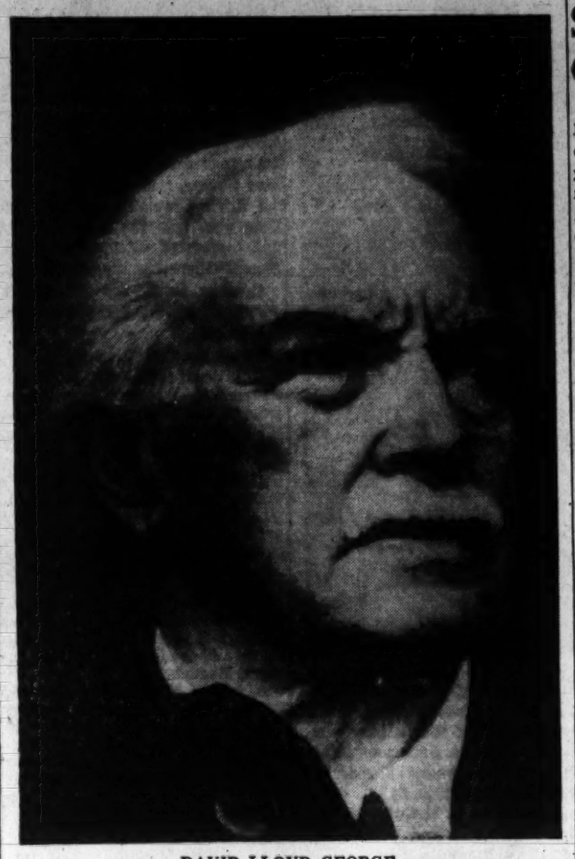
Lloyd George Climbs

In the spring of 1915 under a coaltion headed by Asquith and the conservative leader Andrew Bonar Law, a ministry of munitions was formed and Lloyd George sat at its head.

The whole country took fire from his energy and enthusiasm. Every sort of mechanical plant that had produced so much as a bicycle or a typewriter found itself turned into a munitions factory.

Warworkers were organized and recruited until their number reached five million and four million tons of shipping were evolved to become later a principal means of landing in France and maintaining the two million Americans whose prowess and presence broke the morale and resistance of the German legions.

Famed Briton Dies



DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

The Army's promotion policy on general officers came in for a thorough raking-over last week, when the Senate Military Affairs Committee met in a closed-door session to consider the recommended promotion of nine lieutenant generals to full generals.

Chairman Elbert Thomas of Utah opened the discussion by remarking that he had never before known a single period in our history to produce so many generals. Thomas was apparently making a simple observation, but soon found he had struck a responsive chord. His committee refused to vot to confirm the nine candidates without first having Chief of Staff Marshall appear before the committee and explain the promotions.

Hard-working Happy Chandler of Kentucky wanted to know how these nine men had been selected.

"Men like Patton, Hodges, Patch and Simpson—the commanders on the Western Front—are all lieutenant generals now," Chandler observed. "W h y shouldn't they be promoted just as soon as these nine men suggested here?"

Styles Bridges of New Hampshire seconded Chandler's question, referring specifically to Patton and Hodges. ChanGurney of South Dakota pointed out that these four men (Patton, Hodges, Patchc and Simpson) are commanders of single armies, rather than of army groups. The generals recommended for promotion are Bradley, Devens and Clark, commanders of army groups—together with Generals Handy, McNarney, Somervell, Spaatz, Kenney and Krueger, who hold various Home Front and overseas commands.

"But Patton and Hodges are lieutenant generals just like the rest of them," Bridges replied, pointing out also that Walter Krueger—one of those named for promotion—is commander of the Sixth Army, not of an army group.

Senatorial Pique

The Senators then got down to a discussion of the individual officers whose promotoin they had been asked to approve. They weren't too happy about General Somervell, head of Army Service Forces, but where they really agreed was in their objection to promoting Lieut. Gen. Joseph McNarney to be a full general. McNarney is now Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean area.

As Deputy Chief of Staff until a few months ago, McNarney succeeded, in his frequent appearances before the committee, in winning the dislikeof nearly all members. They didn't care for his personality and never had much respect for his ability. They remembered particularly the time during the last Congress, when Senators O'Mahoney, Chandler and Bridges went to the War Department to find out about the Army's plan to destroy a huge file of complaints brought against officers named for promotion.

Not all members are certain that there was anything wrong with the Army's plan, but all remember that they didn't care for McNarney's reception of the three Senators.

Finally, it was agreed that General Marshall should be brought to appear before the committee before it acted on any of the nominations. Disgusted with the whole procedure, Senator Chandler declared: "So far as I am concerned, I will support a bill to permit Marshall to promote anyone he wants without Senate confirmation. We're just supposed to be here as a rubber stamp, I guess."

Note: General Marshall, in a super-secret session later in the week, explained his passing over Patton, Patch, Hodges and Simpson by pointing out that they were all subordinate to Bradley and Devers. Kreuger, he explained, is subordinate to MacArthur, who is a five-star general. Thus, Krueger's rank will not be as high as that of his superior, just as Bradley and Devers will outrank the generals under them if their promotion is approved, but will be ranked in turn by Eisenhower. Marshall was put through a long grilling on McNarney, who once established the rule that no colonels nor lieutenant colonels, no matter how well trained, could go overseas for combat if beyond a certain age.

Crackdown on Franco

Credit UNRRA with being at least one Washington agency which has cracked down on Fascist Spain and in no uncertain terms. Perhaps this is because it is an international organization.

Anyway, UNRRA has issued a confidential but emphatic order that no supplies shall be purchased from Spain. This is in direct conflict with the State Department, which not only sanctions the purchase of goods from Spain, but, much more important, gives export licenses for the shipment of precious oil and gasoline to Spain without which the Franco government would fall overnight.

UNRRA's position was made clear when it was urged to buy two million wool blankets from Spain. Governor Lehman and staff then issued the following order:

"The question of purchasing relief supplies from neutral countries arose on several occasions, lately through European regional office requests for authority to purchase two million wool blankets from Spain. It is the view of the Bureau of Areas that since the government of Spain is known to be pro-Axis, there should not be any UNRRA procurement in Spain."

Note—Nazi troops still holding seven vital French ports and hampering the landing of United States supplies in France have managed to hold out partly through supplies smuggled in by Franco's ships. Six of these ships were sunk by the Allies recently.

Anthony Eden's Worms

Presidential Secretary Lauchlin Currie was in London recently on a White House mission. While there, he had a talk with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at Eden's country place.

Currie admired Eden's garden, adding that he also found gardening splendid relaxation.

"What's more," said Currie, "the earth is one thing you can push around that doesn't push back at you."

"Yes," replied Eden, "and the worms in the ground don't turn on you either."

LEONARD LYONS
Broadway Gazette

New York, March 26.

FOREIGN DISPATCH: When David Lloyd George read the speech in which Winston Churchill expressed the hope of laying down his burdens of office after the war, and heard Mrs. Churchill concur in that wish for retirement when the war is won, Lloyd George said: "At the end of the last war I too felt the same way, and my wife wished for it more than ever. But," said the Prime Minister of the last war, "on the day when you stand at the right of the King on the balcony of Buckingham Palace and hear two million people assembled there cheering, cheering, cheering, you say to yourself, 'There must be something more I can do for these good people.'"

Winston Churchill

TRAVEL NOTE: Judge Samuel Rosenman, the President's counsel who went abroad on a special mission, has had a more extensive trip than ever he planned. Rosenman arrived in London and then immediately received word that the President wished to see him. He flew to the south of France, and was taken aboard the transport where the President was waiting. . . . They held their conference, and the President said: "Oh, by the way, we have to finish these matters right now. So you'll come back with me and then complete your trip." Judge Rosenman therefore returned to America with the President, landed here, then stepped into a plane and flew back to England.

POLITICS: Borough President Jim Lyons of the Bronx is sponsoring the candidacy of Quentin Reynolds for Mayor of the City of New York. Toots Shor, the distinguished politico, asked Lyons: "Gimme one good reason why Quent would make a good Mayor." . . . "Well, for one thing," replied the borough president, "Reynolds doesn't need the money."

MOVIES: Comdr. John Ford, the noted Hollywood director who has been making Navy films ever since the war began, received a leave of absence so that he could direct the movie adaptation of W. L. White's best-seller, "They Were Expendable." Ford will receive the highest fee of his career for this job—$200,000. His friends report that he will not accept for himself any part of this fee for making a movie about the PT boat heroes—that, during his tours of active duty, he has seen so many of his men killed in action that this money will be used for the establishment and upkeep of a California home for the survivors who shall want to avail themselves of this home, complete with all comforts as well as three chapels for those of the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths.

BATTLE NOTE: When Gen. Eddy, one of Patton's corps commanders, sliced through the German lines and reached the Rhine he telephoned General Patton and reported: "Hello, George. This is Eddy. Well, we did it. We're on the Rhine". . . . "Yeah?" asked Patton. "Which bank? . . . "Er . . . the west bank," said General Eddy. . . . "Then what the hell are you waiting for?" said Patton. "Get the hell over on the other side damn quick."

LOCAL NEWS: Robert Hinckley, chairman of the Board of Contract-Termination, has gone overseas . . . Sumner Welles will become the Blue Network's adviser on peace and international affairs. The former Undersecretary of State also will have a new commentary program . . . Vincent Sheean returns from Europe shortly, and will complete his new book, a sequel to his "Personal History." It will include his adventures in the Army and as a war correspondent, and will discuss the political history of Europe.

PHOTO DEPT.: George Silk, the New Zealand cameraman who has been covering the war for Life magazine, arrived here a few days ago. Silk covered the war in the Western Desert and was captured there. He was taken to a hospital where the New Zealand prisoners had their own orderlies and found conditions quite agreeable, under the circumstances. One day, before Silk escaped, Field Marshal Rommel visited the ward. Word had just come of the slaughter on the Eastern Front of Europe, where the Russian and Nazi armies were locked in battle. "Well, there's one thing to say about this place," Rommel announced. "Here at least we fight a gentleman's war."

Lip-Reading Skill Wins WAC Commission

Second Lieut. Elizabeth English Benson, former assistant professor of speech at Gallaudet College, yesterday became the first Wac to receive appointment under a War Department directive authorizing direct commission for persons having skills needed in the Army's rehabilitation program.

Lieutenant Benson, a corporal in the Wac until she was commissioned at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gilmore of 105 W. 3d st., Frederick, Md. For 17 years she taught lip-reading at Gallaudet where she received her AB degree. She also attended Maryland State Normal School at Towson and George Washington University and is a graduate of Washington College of Law and a member of the District Women's Bar Association.

She joined the Army in August, 1943, and for more than a year has been on duty at Borden General Hospital in Chickasha, Okla., where she taught lip-reading to deafened soldiers.

Her work for the deaf was inspired by her father who retired recently after 48 years as an instructor at the Maryland State School for the Deaf in Frederick where her sister, Miss Aliee Benson, is a member of the staff.

Jane Arden

3-27
SO SHE WANTS MAKE-UP, EH?
SHE'LL GET IT—AND A COSTUME, TOO!
WHERE ARE THE BATHING SUITS FOR THOSE ADVERTISING PICTURES?
RIGHT HERE!
HERE'S YOUR COSTUME—PICK OUT ONE THAT FITS—
THE DRESSING ROOM IS THROUGH THAT DOOR!
A BATHING SUIT—HMM!
WELL, I'LL HAVE TO GO THROUGH WITH THIS IF I'M GOING TO EXPOSE HIS SCREEN TEST RACKET—

Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

Merited Honor Comes To a Comical Fellow; Notes of the Theater

ONE OF THE MOST COVETED AWARDS within the gift of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences seems to have been completely drowned out by the hullabaloo attendant on the bestowal of the annual "Oscars" to the year's best actor, actress, supporting players, writers, directors, etc., in Grauman's Chinese Theater, in Hollywood, on the night of Thursday, March 15.

On that same occasion, Comedian Bob Hope joined the "immortals" of the film industry by virtue of his election to a life membership in the Academy. The surprise award was made by Walter Wanger, president of the Academy, on behalf of its directorate.

Bob Hope

The cinema's equivalent of the "Congressional Medal of Honor" has been bestowed upon past presidents of the Academy—William De Mille, Frank Capra and Conrad Nagel among them—and precious few others. In the days of his comparative obscurity, however, it is worth noting that one of these life memberships is held by David Wark Griffith, the outstanding pioneer of film-making, to whom the industry owes more than it has seemed inclined to repay in recent years.

Jester Hope thus has stepped u pinto pretty fast company. But, being pretty fast himself, he deserves it.

A great measure of his speed can be estimated from the alacrity with which he leaps to every opportunity to be of aid to the war effort or any worthy charitable enterprise—whether it be under the auspices of the armed forces, Mr. Morgenthau's Tresaury Department, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, or whatever. And it makes no differece whether the assignment is at home or abroad.

The only marvel in the circumstances is what keeps the fellow going. If he was ever subjected to any prenatal influence, it must have been to that of a dynamo!

The Washington Workshop has lined up an imposing list of film revivals for showing on the five Sunday nights in April, in the south Agriculture Auditorium. Next Sunday night's bill will be a "History of Comedy," including "The Doctor's Secret," "Gertie, the Dinosaur," an early Windsor McCay cartoon; Mack Sennett's "A Bitter Pill;" Harold Lloyd in "The Freshman," Robert Benchley's "Sex Life of the Polyp," and "Skeleton Dance," Walt Disney's first "Symphony," and covering the period from 1908 to 1929. April 8 will bring USRRA's "in the Wake of the Armies" and "Seven Pearls of the Crown," with Sacha Guitry; April 15, "Nanook of the North" and "Alaska—the New Frontier," with Dr. Ruth Gruber delivering the commentary on her own picture; April 22, Russia's "Return of Maxim," with music by Shostakovich, and, on April 29, Edward G. Robinson in "Little Caesar," the picture that gave rise to all of the impersonations of him that have been going the rounds ever since.

And if you'd care to keep abreast of the war and current events at a single sitting, this week's bill at the Trans-Lux Theater should be your made-to-order brief case. In it you will find Navy planes strafing Tokyo, those Marines planting the flag at the summit of Suribachi on Iwo Jima, "Fury in the Pacific," that prize release among the battle documentaries; the Academy Awards in Hollywood, U. S. Engineers putting the French railroads back in commission in record time, sports, "Screen Snapshots" and, for the sheer fun of the thing, Walt Disney's Technicolor short cartoon course in "How to Fish."

The Line of March

From this outpost at this early point in the week—Monday afternoon, with Tuesday's vicious deadline snapping at the typewriter keys—it looks as if this weekend is the one that will be bringing a considerable passel of new films to the downtown, first-run screens.

Tomorrow morning, to get the parade off to an early start, the Little Theater will be unfurling "Fire in the Straw," Jean Benoit-Levy's amusing exposition of the thesis that the talented small son of a "ham" actor can be as prolific a source of domestic discord as an over-ambitious wife. It seems two careers can't flourish in the same household, no matter who owns them.

But Thursday is the day the drama desks are shuddering over. That is when the Earle will be breaking out "Hotel Berlin," Loew's Palace, the first local, popular-price run of Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls," the Capitol, "Thunderhead — Son of Flicka," again with Roddy McDowall and Preston Foster; RKO-Keith's, Abbott and Costello in "Here Come the Coeds," and at the Metropolitan Joan Davis in a Washington first-run of "She Gets Her Man."

Whew!

According to weekend announcement by President Walter Wagner of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences,, Herbert H. Lehman, director of the UNRRA has proposed that special recognition of the film which contributes most to international understanding be added to the Amademy's annual awards. The suggestion has been referred to the Academy's Activities Committee and a hint of favorable action might be read into Mr. Wanger's statement that a committee to determine this award winner would include representatives of Allied Nations. While they are at it, they might as well set up another separate award for the best musical film, instead of tossing the musicals into direct competition with the foremost of the serious legitimate dramas, as at present.

So now it comes out that when John Mason Brown, critic and lecturer just returned from two years service as a Navy lieutenant on the staff of Vice Admiral Allen G. Kirk, speaks on behalf of the Frontier Nursing Service of Kentucky, in the Mayflower Hotel Saturday faternoon at 4 o'clock, his topic will be "What We Should Have Learned From the War." Mr. Brown, himself a Kentuckian, was in both the Sicilian and Normandy invasions.

Glad-You-Reminded-Me Note

Of course, spring fever, that's what it is!

President Calls For U. S. Role In Food Agency

President Roosevelt recommended to Congress yesterday that it approve the constitution of a United Nations food and agriculture organization and authorize actvie American participation.

In a message to the legislators, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Improved standards of nutrition, increased levels of farm incomes, avoidance of agricultural surpluses—these are among the important objectives that the food and agriculture organization will assist the nations of the world in achieving."

The proposed agency grew out of an international food conference at Hot Springs, Va., nearly two years ago. It was formulated by an interim commission.

Commission Reports

The President sent Congress the first report of this commission together with the projected constitution of the food organization.

If this country joins the organization, Mr. Roosevelt said, "we will retain complete freedom of action in determining our national agriculture policies." The constitution, he added, gives the organization "no powers of direction or control over any nation."

American responsibilities, he said, would be of the same nature as those congress already has authorized in aproving participation in the Pan American Union.

"The United Nations," Mr. Roosevelt declared, "have already made much progress in setting up an organizatio nfor international security. But our collaboration for peace must be on a broader basis than security alone. We must strive to correct the conditions that predispose people toward war or make them the ready tools and victims of aggressors.

'Freedom From Want' Goal

"We shall need also to work together as nations toward achieving freedom from want. Our participation in the food and agriculture organization will be an essential step in this collaboration."

The president emphasized the food organization would in no sense be a relief agency. He said it would try to provide international services in agriculture and nutritio nwhich have been lacking or inadequate. From all over the world, Mr. Roosevelt said, it will bring together results of research in farm problems and nutrition, and will spread ideas and advice on how the information can best be used.

Charlottesville Student Wins in Art Contest

Charlottesville, Va., March 26 (Spl.).—The portfolio of paintings by Miss Mary Lou Ponder, a senior at St. Anne's School, Charlotteville, Va., which won top honors at a regional exhibition in Richmond, with 900 entries from 36 schools, will be forwarded to Pittsburgh, Pa., and entered in the National Exhibition, to be held next month.

Miss Ponder is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ponder, of Baltimore, Md. She will graduate next June.

27-Year-Old Virginia Damage Claim Settled

By the Associated Press

A 27-year-old World War I damage claim by a Virginia family won Government approval today.

President oRosevelt signed a bill authorizing payment of $7216 to the estate of Dr. David O. Clements of Gloucester County, aV., for destruction of his York River wharf in 1918 by Navy ice-breakers.

The river at that time was an Atlantic fleet base and the Navy was clearing the ice to insure freedom of action for its warships.

Giant Wolf Killed After 50-Hour Chase

Stickleyville, Va., March 26 (AP). An animal which was troubling folks of this southwest Virginia locality by raiding sheep flocks and killing dogs, has been hunted down by Dewey Bloomer and Oscar Bledsoe, who say it was a mountain wolf.

The 60-pound animal measured 16 ches across the back and feet from nose to tail tip.

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ITCHY SKIN RASH
(due to external cause)
Zemo — a Doctor's *invisible* liquid — promptly relieves itch of simple skin rash. It also aids healing. All drugstores. In 3 sizes. ZEMO

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FALSE TEETH
With Little Worry
Eat, talk, laugh or sneeze without fear of insecure false teeth dropping, slipping or wabbling. FASTEETH holds plates firmer and more comfortably. This pleasant powder has no gummy, gooey, pasty taste or feeling. Doesn't cause nausea. It's alkaline (non-acid). Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTEETH at any drug store.

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PEANUT BUTTER
--Nutritious!

Asthma Mucus Loosened While You Sleep
Say Thousands of Sufferers
If choking, gasping, wheezing, recurring attacks of Bronchial Asthma rob you of sleep and energy, accept this liberal trial offer. Get Mendaco, a doctor's prescription, from your druggist; take exactly as directed and see for yourself how quickly it usually helps loosen and remove thick strangling mucus, thus promoting freer breathing and refreshing sleep. You be the judge. Unless delighted and entirely satisfied with results, simply return the empty package and your money back is guaranteed. Don't suffer another night without trying guaranteed Mendaco—only 60c at druggists today
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For Your Cough
Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.
CREOMULSION
for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

Speedy relief for neuritic, neuralgic pains!
Why endure pain unnecessarily? When neuritis or neuralgia makes you miserable, the quick and dependable answer is Bayer Aspirin.
1. Bayer Aspirin relieves pain swiftly because it starts disintegrating so amazingly fast—within *two seconds!*
2. Bayer Aspirin can be counted on for reliable relief—proved by its *unmatched record* of over 40 years of successful use by millions of people!
Keep the name "Bayer" in mind next time you buy aspirin. Ask for BAYER Aspirin—not just for "aspirin" alone. That's the way to be sure of unsurpassed pain relief.
BAYER ASPIRIN

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SPECIAL RESERVE
Whiskey-A Blend
For many years the House of Bellows has been a pioneer in the field of light fine whiskies. In this blend, our faithful search has produced a light whiskey, delicate and yet amply full of flavor. We recommend it to the discriminating taste.
BELLOWS & COMPANY
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Established 1830 New York City
86.8 Proof
66⅔% grain
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OLD FITZGERALD
OLD FASHIONED but still in style
100 PROOF KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY
STITZEL-WELLER DISTILLERY, INC., SHIVELY, KENTUCKY

BERRY PLANTS FOR THE HOME GARDENS
25 Famous Boysenberry, $3.00 postpaid.
25 Latham Red Raspberries, $4.20 postpaid.
25 Cumberland Blackcap Raspberries, $4.20 postpaid or $7.15 for $8.
100 Blakemore Strawberries, $3.00 postpaid.
100 Gem Everbearing Strawberries $4.50 p'pd.
3 New Improved Blueberries, 3-year Plants, $5.20 postpaid.
Write for Free Copy New Low Prices Catalogue Offering Both Fruits & Ornamentals.
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Capudine quickly relieves Headache and soothes the requiting nerve tension. Acts fast because it's liquid. Use only as directed. At all druggists. 10c, 30c, 60c sizes.
Liquid CAPUDINE

TONIGHT—8 P. M.—WRC
A GREAT NEW SHOW! A GREAT NEW IDEA!
GINNY SIMMS
Talent Theatre . . . gives the honorably discharged professional entertainers . . . whose careers were interrupted by the war . . . an opportunity to display their talents again!
Presented by
PHILIP MORRIS
America's Finest Cigarette

Socolow to Get Parole After 23 Years in Jail

Annapolis, Md., March 25 (AP).—Governor O'Conor said that necessary papers for the parole of Walter Socolow, sentenced in 1922 to life imprisonment, would be forwarded to the Department of Probatio nand Parole today, and he would probably be released in a few days.

Socolow was 19 at the time he was sentenced for the murder of William B. Norris during a payroll robbery in Baltimore.

As Assistant State's Attorney, O'Conor had obtained the conviction of Socolow, Jack Hart, John L. Smith and Charles P. Carey, all sentenced to life terms for their parts in the slaying.

"You can't do this—you'll have to get up, right now," said Clarence C. Tippitt, one of the staff.

QUICK RELIEF FOR HEAD COLD MISERY

When nostrils are clogged, nose feels raw, membranes swollen, reach for cooling Mentholatum. Speedily it (1) Helps thin out thick, stubborn mucus; (2) Soothes irritated membranes; (3) Helps reduce swollen passages; (4) Stimulates local blood supply, right to "sick" area. Every breath brings relief! Jars, tubes, 30¢.

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MAKE ONLY VITAL TRIPS
WORLD'S OLDEST AIRLINE

Extra Red Points
COME AND GET 'EM
2 red points for every pound of used fats you bring to your butcher!
SAVE MORE USED FATS UNTIL THE JAPS ARE LICKED

Survey Group Told Congress Is 'Overloaded'

By James E. Chinn

There's a lack of perfection in the laws Congress is now grinding out because members are too "overloaded" with administrative details to devote much time to the main job of legislating, a joint House and Senate committee studying congressional streamlining plans was told yesterday by Representative James Percy Priest (D., Tenn.).

"One of the reasons we have to amend laws so frequently," he declared, "is because we don't do the job right in the first place."

Priest, taking his own case for example, said legislative matters receive only 20 per cent of his time because the remaining 80 per cent is taken up with "unrelated matters."

Asks Liaison Burea u

As one remedy, he suggested establishment at the Capitol of liasion office for each Government department, or a general liasion bureau, where members could toss off their administrative duties—functions which many have already complained consists primarily of acting as an "errand boy" for constituents back home who want something at a Federal department or agency.

He pointed out that the War and Navy Departments now maintain liasion offices at the Capitol, and said their services had been "helpful."

Priest also urged the staffing of each committee with "experts," who could aid members in perfecting legislation. As an illustration he cited the case of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee which is considering proposed amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act, struggling with conflicting actuarial figures projected into the year 2005 without the assistance of an actuary.

Bland Indorses Adviser Plan

Representative Schuyler Otis Bland (D., Va.), strongly indorsed the proposal for an expert adviser for each committee.

The Virginian also complained that clerks attached to his committee were not paid salaries comparable to those working for other committees of far less importance. For instance, he said, the clerk of the House District Committee receives a basic salary of $3300 a year, whereas the clerk of his committee, counting a recent raise, is paid $3260. The assistant clerk of his committee, he declared, draws $1740, and the same position with the District Committee pays $2460.

And to top off this situation, Bland said some of his assistant clerks receive $1560—the same pay as a janitor.

What's Going On and Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women

Victory Canteen for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., 10 a. m.

Army-Navy Masonic Servicemen's Center, 13th st. and New York ave. nw., 1 p. m.

Servicemen's Ticket Booth, F st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., 4 to 8:30 p. m.

Pepsi-Cola Canteen for Servicemen of the United Nations, 13th and G sts. nw., checking, showers and lounge, all day.

Junior Officers of Washington, 733 17th st. nw., dance, 9 p. m. to midnight.

USO, 1911 H st. nw., studio night, crafts, 8 p. m.; Easter egg party, 3:30 p. m.

USO, 801 Market space nw., voice recordings, 6 p. m.; glee club practice, 8 p. m.; general social hour, 9 p. m.

PSO, Penthouse, 17th and K sts. nw., midday hop and lunch, 12:30 to 2:30 p. m.

Officers Service Club, 1644 21st st. nw., informal dancing, ping-pong and bridge, 8:30 to 11:30 p. m.

Luncheons, Meetings, Other Entertainment

Meeting, science technology groups, Washington Chapter, Special Libraries Association, New Colonial Hotel, 15th and M sts. nw., 6:30 p. m.

Meeting, Washington Branch of Society of American Bacteriologists, George Washington University School of Medicine, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Conference on Jewish Relations, Inc., Jewish Community Center, 16th and Q sts. nw., 8:30 p. m.

Meeting, American University Park Garden Club, 4941 Tilden st. nw., 8 p. m.

Meeting, Collectors Club, Branch 5, Thomson Community Center, 12th and L sts. nw., 8 p. m.

Concert, George Washington University Glee Club, Lisner Auditorium, 21st and H sts. nw., 8:30 p. m.

Meeting, Akiba Club, Adas Israel Synagogue, 6th and I sts. nw., 8:30 p. m.

Medley's Friend Faces Jury

Post Staff Photo

MRS. MABEL MUELLER, who was with Joseph Medley when arrested in St. Louis, leaving the court after appearing yesterday before the grand jury

4 Heroes to Tour Baltimore Area War Factories

Baltimore, March 26 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, commanding general of the Third Service Command, announced today that a tour of war plants here will be made by four veterans of the January 30 raid on the Cabanatuan prison stockade on Luzon, which resulted in the liberation of 513 Allied captives.

The men, who will arrive in Baltimore Easter Sunday, will spend three days telling war workers about the tremendous quantities of supplies and ammunition needed for the war against Japan.

The soldiers are Capt. Robert W. Prince, Seattle, Wash.; Sergt. Harold Hard, Coldwater, Mich.; Pfc. Leland Provencher, Litchfield, Minn., and Pfc. Carlton Dietzel, Pigeon, Mich.

Among 121 Rangers who started on the liberation mission, the veterans traveled for 60 miles by truck until they joined forces with 281 Filipino guerillas to proceed on foot the remaining 25 miles through Jap-held territory. The entire enemy garrison was wiped out and the prisoners rescued within 28 minutes after the raid started.

Chest Clinic Slated

Luray, Va., March 26.—The Page County Tuberculosis Committee is planning to take care of 640 pupils in a chest clinic scheduled a tthe high school on March 28.

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Grand Jury Hears Blonde In Medley Case

Mrs. Mabel Mueller, the St. Louis blonde who was with Joseph Medley at the time of his arrest on a charge of murder, testified before the District Grand Jury yesterday for 25 minutes, and during that time the silver fox jacket that police say belonged to the slain Nancy Boyer was carried into the secret hearing room.

The order of events suggested she may have testified about the jacket, but District Attorney Edward M. Curran remained noncommittal on that matter.

The accused murdered met Mrs. Mueller at a St. Louis tavern and they were about to enter his hotel room when FBI men detained them. The fur jacket was found in the room, the agents said.

Mrs. Mueller was reported to be 50 and the mother of a married daughter, but reporters guessed her age at about 35. She is a sales clerk at a St. Louis apparel shop.

She countered all unofficial queries with "I'm sorry," or ignored the interviewer.

It is probable that the grand jury will make a return next Thursday in the murder charges against Medley that stemmed from an all-night card party at Mrs. Boyer's 16th st. apartment last March 5, at which he was a guest. His arraignment may be scheduled immediately afterward should the jury return a true bill, Curran stated.

Two other witnesses appearing before the grand jury yesterday were Joseph Richards, half-brother of Mrs. Boyer, and Dorothy Magee, said to have been one of the participants in poker parties in which Mrs. Boyer frequently played.

James K. Hughes, attorney for Medley, filed a motion yesterday seeking the return to his client of $176 and articles of clothing taken from him after his arrest.

Washington Ranks Ninth In Crime Rate

Despite the recent succession of murders and robberies in the District, Washington's crime rate for last year, as compiled by the FBI, places the Capital ninth in that respect among the Nation's larger cities.

Considering that Washington is eleventh in population, the situation is considerably less than good, according to the Washington Criminal Justice Association, which released the statistics. But, Dr. James Nolan said yesterday, it indicates "improvement in law enforcement" here.

Ten years ago, this city was described as "the crime capital of the world," ranking first among eight other cities of comparable size in robbery and grand larceny, and second in murder, burglary and auto theft.

The latest reports place Los Angeles, which is fifth among the country's larger cities, first in all serious crimes; Chicago and New York in second and third place, respectively, and Baltimore seventh.

The statistics for 1944 also show that Washington, compared with Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Buffalo, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Cincinnati and Newark (of related size), rated second in murder and grand larceny and third in burglary, robbery and auto theft, although second in size in this group.

The figure in the bunk was wax—a holdover from the day when the building was part of a department store.

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666
Cold Preparations as directed

Texan Given Medal of Honor Posthumously

A Texas intfantryman who defiantly stood up and blazed away with a rifle at attacking Germans for 15 minutes after he was mortally wounded has been awarded the Congressional Medal.

The posthumous award of the Nation's highest honor goes to Staff Sergt. George D. Keathley, 36, of Lamesa, Tex., for conduct during a battle on Mount Altuzzo, Italy, last Septemoer. His unit, Company B of the Eighty-fifth Infantry Division, had been pinned down short of its objective. All commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the second and third platoons had been killed. Keathley, a guide in the first platoon, took command of the remnants of the second and third.

Two companies of Germans attacked from the front and flanks, hurling grenades and laying down a heavy automatic rifle and small arms fire. Keathley dashed from one position to another, shouting orders and encouragement to his men.

A "potato masher" grenade burst close to him, tearing his left side. He dropped, got up and brought down a German soldier with his rifle, then stood there jamming clip after clip into his rifle and firing bullet after bullet into the German ranks.

Finally, with the help of supporting artillery, the Germans were thrown back. Sergt. Charles J. Dozier of Ellaville, Ga., a first platoon sqquad leader who had fought with Keathley, rushed to him and helped him to cover.

"He told me," Dozier related, "to write to his wife and tell her, 'I did everything I could for her and my country.' I had to turn away for I had witnessed the death of the bravest and most heroic man I had ever nown."

The citation said that had it not been for Keathley's "indomitable courage and incomparable heroism" the company might well have been annihilated.

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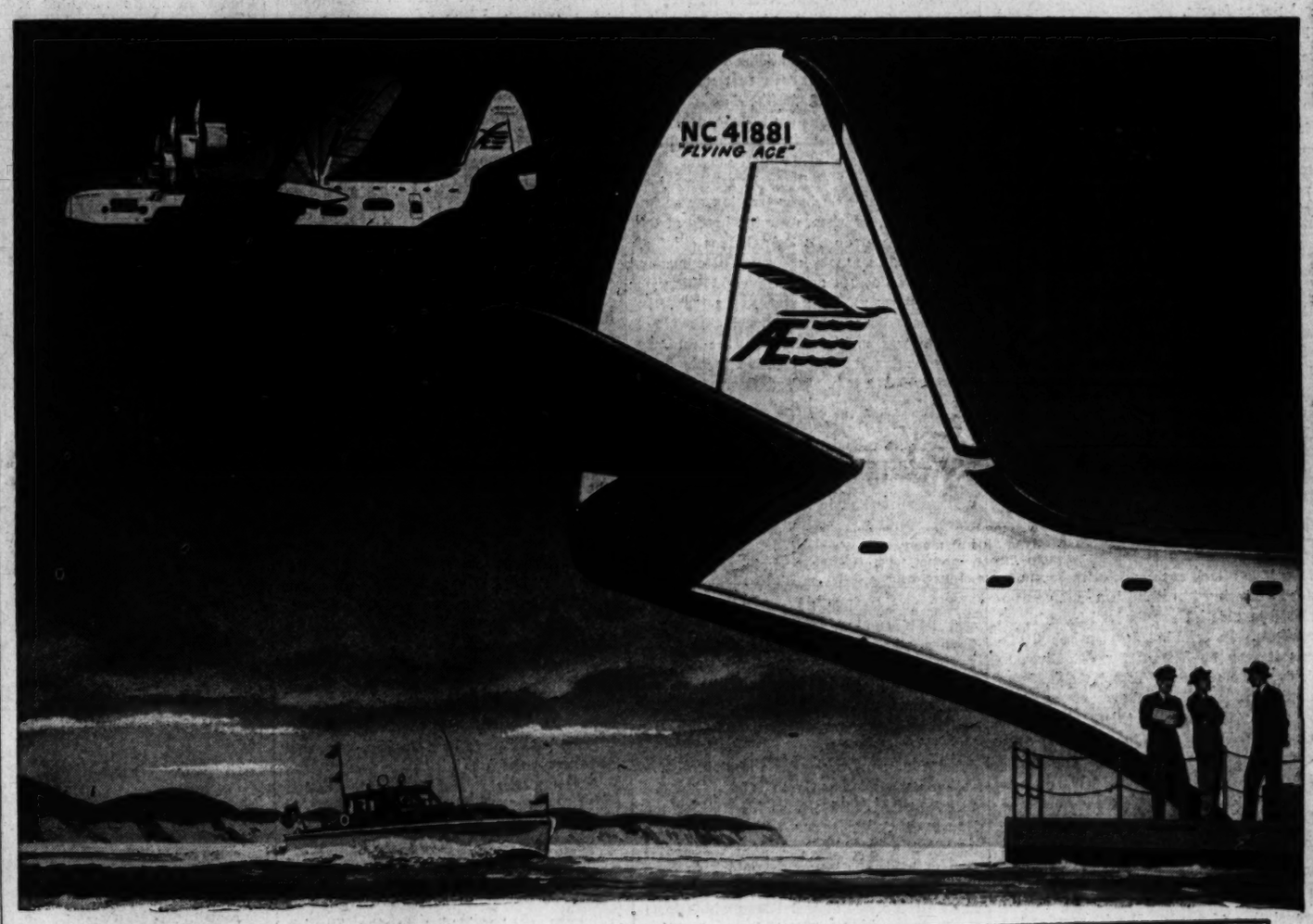

AIR NEWS FLASH

CIVILIANS MAY NOW FLY THE ATLANTIC

Ready-to-go travellers are accepted on space available basis

AFTER two and one-half years in military camouflage, American Export Airlines' Flying Aces have again appeared in their commercial colors—silver, red and blue.

The company's insignia now emblazoned on the bow and stern of these giant flying boats signifies that this fast and dependable transatlantic air service is available to:

1. War effort passengers who, as in the past, will travel on priority;
2. Civilians who do not qualify for war effort priority, but who, provided their travel documents are in order, may travel if space is available a few hours before departure.

It is hoped that further regulations will be forthcoming whereby we can regularly sell space to commercial passengers whose missions contribute directly to rehabilitation activities in areas affected by the war, or to the resumption of economic activities disrupted by the war.

The removal of military camouflage in no way changes the company's status as a major contributor to the war effort. Space still remains critical but this new condition opens up actual travel possibilities.

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American Export Airlines has flown the Atlantic day and night, winter and summer, under war conditions for approximately three years. During this period the company has operated under temporary certificates—however, it has made application for permanent certificates, covering far-flung routes, as shown by map.

The company seeks no monopoly in its applications and welcomes competition in the American way. Its record to date in the international air transportation field has proven the desirability of competition by American flag operators. The company's performance record, even in the face of difficulties arising out of the war, has established a yardstick to be used in figuring rates for passengers, mail and cargo, as well as for operating procedures and actual dependability and speed of schedules.

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Tuesday, March 27, 1945

T-Men At Work

Anyone whose income is obtained by unlawful means is forced to become a tax dodger unless he can find some way to dress up his income tax declarations. For that reason we have always felt that Treasury agents were getting off their reservation when they set out to nab big-time gangsters and crooks for income tax evasion. The fact that the Treasury's chief sleuth is given credit for the jailing of Al Capone merely testifies to the deficiencies of our system of criminal law enforcement. It does not in our opinion justify the practice of using Treasury agents to snare lawbreakers who have failed to share their loot with the Treasury. That is a job for the FBI and for local police forces.

For that reason we dislike to see Treasury agents setting out to trap tax evaders by resort to dragnet inquisitorial methods that are likely to cause embarrassment to law-abiding citizens. We do not doubt that a check-up on the spending habits of vacationists will bring in a certain amount of revenue from potential tax evaders whose business activities will not bear scrutiny. But inquiries of this kind will also create justified resentment among free-spending Americans whose only crime is self-indulgence at a time when patriotic citizens ought to be cutting out all but essential expenditures. A few black market operators and racketeers may be spotted, of course, but the chief result of the Treasury's efforts will probably be to drive these gentry to cover. Warned against the dangers of what Thorstein Veblen called conspicuous consumption, they will be more inclined to hoard their ill-gotten earnings, but it is a safe guess that they will not voluntarily share them with the Government.

The only effective way to suppress black marketing operations and other illegal activities is to attack such evils at their source instead of trying to establish a claim to undeclared taxable income derived from illegal operations. In tracking down criminal elements it may be helpful for detectives to look over the names of resort visitors who are spending lavishly, if their sources of income are mysterious. But this kind of police work should be assigned to general law enforcement agencies, not to Treasury investigators.

Schools For Veterans

The postwar educational opportunities promised to veterans in the GI bill of rights will require something more than the mere appropriation of funds. It will require the establishment of adequate and appropriate facilities and the training of teachers in the special techniques that must be employed in dealing with students who are mature in years and experience. Because veterans are adults, their education must be adult education. Their needs cannot be satisfied by the kind of teaching which is satisfactory for children. They cannot be expected to go back into the classrooms they left when called into service or to feel comfortable and happy in the company of pupils much younger than themselves. In short, they cannot be made to fit into a school system designed for other purposes; the schools must be adapted to fit their needs.

It is estimated that some 15 million men will have been discharged from the armed services when the war is at last completely won. More than half a million will have no more than a fourth-grade education. About four million will have had from four to eight grades of schooling, and another five million will have had from eight to twelve grades. The Federal Government will make available to these veterans, if they want it, funds to enable them to take advantage of opportunities for resuming their studies. But the actual opportunities are still to be created. Few American communities possess facilities of the kinds these men will want. Moreover, a majority of the veterans most in need of further education come from rural and small urban communities, where the facilities are poorest and where the difficulties of making additional provision are greatest.

A working conference of educators, called together recently under the auspices of the National Education Association, has come to grips with this problem and has made some recommendations for its solution. These call for action principally at the State and community level. Obviously, there is no time to be lost in putting them into effect. The conference suggests the formation of national, State and local committees on veterans' education to work with the responsible Federal agencies in coordinating community services for veterans. The challenge here is a very great one. Only through education can the young men of America be equipped to realize the potentialities of the victory they have won in battle.

David Lloyd George

David Lloyd George, the third of the Big Four of the last World War to die, has been overshadowed by Winston Churchill. But he is among the immortals in Britain's long island story. As a military administrator his career was even more extraordinary than Mr. Churchill's. Before the last war he was a pacifist who was mobbed for his opposition to the Boer War and who regularly opposed naval and military budgets. But he fell to the tasks of war with a kind of apocalyptic fury and realized in war a genius for leadership and organization.

He began his progress toward the Prime Ministry by opposing Britain's outstanding hero, Lord Kitchener, who, as War Minister, sat in the same cabinet with Lloyd George. Kitchener acted as if the World War was a glorified campaign in the Sudan. He had a professional contempt for new ideas, reservists and the British equivalent of our National Guard. He refused a request from army headquarters in France for more high-explosive shells, his view—it sounds as if it were expressed a century ago—being that the British army ought to take enemy positions without artillery support! This was in December, 1914. When Lloyd George was able to show in July, 1915, that the war department plans for raising a force of 70 divisions included no provision for shells, machine guns, artillery and machine tools, even the indulgent Premier Asquith had to make him Minister of Munitions. With that portfolio Mr. Lloyd George began to make things hum. Under him total war took on meaning, and soon the "Welsh Wizard," as he came to be called, edged out Asquith himself and became Prime Minister.

Lloyd George then anticipated in action the dictum of Clemenceau that war is too important to be left in the hands of the generals. He reorganized ordnance. He threw out brasshats whose minds, like Kitchener's, were still in the nineteenth century. He put civilians in military jobs which called for business training or organizing ability, as when, over the heads of the military, he made Sir Eric Geddes chief of all railroad transport in France. He encouraged new devices and insinuated them on the military, as, for instance, the tank. In all these cases events showed that Lloyd George was right, and even the military leaders after the war testified to his judgment and wisdom. Lloyd George's job in the last war gathers luster as time goes on, and his adversaries look small men in history's light. Undoubtedly he contributed more than any single man to victory.

The magnetic and mercurial Welshman will be enshrined in British history for his war leadership. At the Peace Conference he was overshadowed by the only man present who had a policy, namely, Clemenceau. Lloyd George did not know Europe, nor the world; and he had no guiding philosophy and little learning, especially in the field of finance, where his statements, especially on the reparations required of Germany, bordered on fantasy. His almost feminine intuition and nimblemindedness were better expressed in home politics. He was the leading parliamentarian of his times. A debater without a peer, an orator with a voice as appealing as the bells of his beloved Criccieth, he could always hold either the House of Commons or an audience with matchless ease and wit. It is strange that a man with his shallowness should have been one of the major means for bringing to Britain the series of social laws which form the base upon which Britain is now building a social service state. He will look strange in the company of Walpole, Bolingbroke and the Pitts, but there he belongs, for his great war record puts the man who was more a politician than a statesman among these august Britons.

Stockpiles

Mr. Churchill at last has given the figures of Britain's stockpiles of food. To be sure, the data have always been available to the top policymakers in Washington; it is a pity, nevertheless, that there has been such a long delay in making the announcement. The time for releasing these figures was when Mr. Richard Law came to this country last Christmas in behalf of a systematic program of American relief for the liberated areas. It would appear that the irritation of some of our administrators with the British dates from this visit. At that time, it may be recalled, British journals of repute, such as the London *Economist*, were engaged in senselessly berating the United States for a mountain of ills, to the accompaniment of equally senseless threats that, if the ills weren't corrected, the British would "choose" to go over to the Muscovite camp.

It was soon after this succession of incidents that the American administrators began to talk about the need for using Britain's stockpiles in the liberated areas. That should have been the handwriting on the wall to the British to take the security label off their stockpile information. At least, the data should have been published when *The Post* on February 14 showed what was stirring in Washington. It was so obviously necessary to clear the transatlantic air that the preoccupation with keeping such data from the enemy at a time when Germany was at her last gasp seemed incredible. The consequence has been that rumors have held the field in the absence of facts, and suspicions have bred on rumors.

Mr. Churchill disposes of the rumors that Britain has stockpiles anything like 700 million tons. He said that as of four days ago they had fallen below six million tons and that a steady depletion is going on in behalf of the liberated areas. Those areas testify to this aid, which is still being given, as is shown by Mr. Churchill's statement that by the end of June the stocks will be down to 4,750,000 tons. We don't know yet how much of these stocks is made up of meat, about which so much controversy is raging. Nor do we know how much cotton and wool are stored in Britain. That was always the more pertinent figure, for the mills in the liberated areas are languishing for precisely this raw material. The liberated peoples require work as well as food.

However, the problem of food supplies has now been complicated by the hue and cry about domestic shortages. The President today will review the problem again. What is first needed is a sober recital of the facts, so that the debate may be given the perspective which at present it lacks. But nothing that the President is likely to say will acquit this Nation or any other member of the United Nations of responsibility toward the liberated areas. For millions in Europe liberation has come to have a hollow sound. For us at home victory is becoming tarnished with pledges still unredeemed. It is time that the Foreign Economic Administration were given power to do the job that G-5 of the Army, thinking only in terms of temporarily preventing disease and unrest in the liberated areas, has not done and has not allowed a civilian agency to do. The job must be given a rating along with military operations, even in some respects a priority over them, if the war is not going to wind up in famine, social upheaval and pestilence in western Europe.

Polish Silence

More than six weeks ago President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin jointly agreed at Yalta that "the provisional government which is now functioning in Poland should be reorganized on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad." The task of supervising this reorganization was entrusted to a commission composed of Foreign Commissar Molotoff and the American and British Ambassadors at Moscow. So far, however, there is not the slightest evidence that this commission has made any progress in the direction of setting up a truly representative Polish regime.

Nor is there any evidence that the Lublin Poles are in the least receptive to the idea of broadening the base of their regime by including such personages as former Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk. On the contrary, Mikolajczyk, though regarded with favor both by the British and American governments, has been the particular object of venomous attack by the Lublinites, whose past record makes it clear that they do not lift a finger or speak a word without the approval of the Kremlin. The time has thus come to raise the question whether Russia has the slightest intention of carrying out the so-called Yalta compromise on Poland. If it has, the pronouncements and activities of its Lublin stooges certainly constitute a peculiar way of showing it.

Time is running out while the conferees are doing nothing. If nothing is done, Poland, the first nation to fight the Nazis, will be left out of the San Francisco conference. That would be a tragedy. To avert that tragedy the Administration should leave nothing undone to promote the effectuation of the Yalta pledge.

Pretender

Even the comic-opera prince, Don Juan, who, in the archaic nomenclature of royalty, is known as "pretender to the Spanish throne," has now called upon Generalissimo Francisco Franco to abandon his dictatorship of Spain. The suggestion is a laudable one. We think that Don Juan by no means overstates the case in characterizing the Franco regime as "fundamentally inconsistent with conditions prevailing in the world as a result of the present conflict."

But would re-establishment of Spain's discredited monarchy be any more consistent with these conditions? Don Juan has no doubts on this score. Modestly he proffers himself as the personification of "Spain's traditional monarchy, which alone can secure the respect and comprehension of the outside world on the basis of established legal order, on which the Christian state concept is based." The pretender takes a somewhat simplified view of history. His father, the late King Alfonso XIII, made what he terms a "generous sacrifice . . . in abandoning national territory to avoid the spilling of blood." Queer, we had always supposed that it was his own blood which he had been anxious to avoid spilling when he abandoned the national territory.

Don Juan does not think much of republican institutions. "A republic," he says, "even if at first moderate, soon would move toward an extreme, bringing a corresponding movement toward the other extreme, and the result would be another civil war." We doubt that the Spanish people will feel so incapable of governing themselves. Once they oust their Caudillo—which they will probably do without the assistance of princes pretending to the throne from the safety of Switzerland—they are unlikely to revert to paternalism in any other form. And we hope fervently that those governments which acquiesced so blindly in the overthrow of the Spanish Republic will not now attempt to foist on the Spanish people so expensive an anachronism as Alphonso's son.

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Gloss Of Distance

RETURNING FROM battered, broken Europe, your first impression is of the miraculous way in which everything here at home looks as it had looked before. Accustomed to destruction and chaos, you can hardly believe at first that the surface of life, at least, is just the same.

Likewise, the headlines heralding the great new sweep across the Rhine seem to have little relation to the roar and the stench and the filth of battle. In spite of the best efforts of front line reporters, it sounds far easier than it actually was. Military planners back at Supreme Headquarters had hardly dared to hope for such swift successes as seem to have come with the first push of the Allied armies. The tension steadily mounted as the hour for the final go signal drew near.

There were a great many reasons to worry and wonder, even after every possible step had been taken to insure the success of what was bound to be one of the most difficult operations in military history. The Rhine has always been a treacherous river. It is subject to sudden and unexpected floods.

A bad break in the weather, a heavy downpour of rain and a sudden flood — and the result might have been disaster. At many points the Rhine is 40 feet or more in depth, with a hard bottom that makes bridging a nightmare. All these things were in the minds of the men responsible for final plans.

WHAT THEY HAVE succeeded in doing, with the help of favorable breaks in the weather, will go down, I believe, as one of the great military achievements of all time. Behind it is the prolonged, the infinitely painstaking preparation that has marked every major move by the Allies in this war.

The same kind of preparation on an even greater scale preceded the Normandy invasion. These huge leaps take preparation on a scale almost impossible to imagine, and they take resolution. Right up to the zero hour on D-Day, there were those who told General Eisenhower that an invasion of France would be suicidal.

It is for us to understand and appreciate the magnitude of American arms, of American technical skill, of the sheer guts that Americans have shown in moving from Normandy into the heart of Germany. The military machine assembled by the Germans, who have made war their business for 200 years, is crumbling under the onslaughts of what is literally a peoples' army.

How soon organized resistance will end inside Germany is still a guess. During recent weeks, responsible Britishers have been more optimistic than our own battle leaders. In London they have been saying for some time that the European war would be officially declared ended in May. They have gone ahead with plans for a general election during June — approximately a month after the war should be ended.

THIS OPTIMISM has been based on the conviction that once the Rhine was crossed, Allied armies would push on with little or no effective opposition toward Berlin. Our own commanders have been more cautious. They know that Germany is defeated and that if logic prevailed, surrender would long since have occurred.

But they do not discount the fierce fanaticism of the Gestapo and the Waffen SS, who know that, whatever happens, their fate is sealed. The Nazi fanatics still have the guns. They are turning those guns on anyone who wavers, either in the front line or back of the line.

Nothing like a final surrender is expected by our military planners. They know that no one is left in Germany to surrender. When the commanding general of a German division puts up the white flag, he and the remnants of his troops will be herded back into the prisoner-of-war cages. The same thing will happen to corps commanders and even army commanders.

Undoubtedly, the last stand will come in the mountains of southern Germany. There the Nazi fanatics, including some excellent troops, will make a final stand; and that is not discounted, either.

Having talked to a great many Yanks in every corner of Europe, from GI's in the ranks to top generals, I believe their advice at this moment would be to resist the pull of hope. Go on working. That is what they say. It will not be over until the last German battalion has surrendered.

No V-E Day?

By Barnet Nover

Surrender May Be Piecemeal

THE DISCUSSION that has been raging for months as to just how VE-Day should be celebrated may turn out to be a trifle academic. There may be no VE-Day, at least none as clearly defined as was the war's end in 1918.

Victory in Europe is just around the corner. It promises to be a decisive and overwhelming victory. But in contrast to what obtained in World War I it may be impossible to say this time as it could be said at 11 o'clock on the morning of November 11, 1918: "This is the end. This is when the last shot was fired. This is the moment, the hour, the day of victory."

HITLER has said repeatedly, and for once we can believe him, that there will be no repetition of 1918.

Actually it is now too late for history to repeat itself in this particular. In 1918 the German leaders, having decided that defeat was inevitable, sought to save what they could from the wreckage of war. They insisted that the government ask for an armistice in order to keep the war from reaching German soil.

Had Hitler followed the Kaiser's example the war in Europe would have been over some time last fall. He did not. He chose to fight and despite opposition from both within and without the German army he was able to impose his will on the Reich. The consequences of that fateful decision are likely to be felt by Germany for a century and maybe longer.

EVEN BEFORE the Allied armies reached the borders of Germany from the east and the west, dozens of German cities had felt the destructive impact of Allied air power.

Since the fighting spread to German soil the area of devastation in the Reich has very greatly increased. On top of Allied strategic bombing which has made a shambles of Germany's once impressive industrial might there has been the widespread destruction of German communications by our tactical air forces.

The net consequence of the losses she has suffered in this war, both in manpower and materially, may leave Germany weaker than at any time since the end odf the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648), from which, incidentally, it took her 300 years to recover.

THE ONLY HOPE the Germans have that further destruction will not be visited on them is that Germany's present military commanders will defy the Nazis and surrender their forces.

It does not appear at the moment that there is any one powerful enough to give the entire Wehrmacht the order to capitulate and have that order obeyed.

What we may see during the next weeks, therefore, is a piecemeal surrender of the German army as one unit after another finds its immediate situation entirely hopeless and stops fighting. That process, incidentally, has already been going on for some time.

So even after organized, large-scale resistance has ended and a large part of Germany has been occupied by Allied forces, fighting in the Reich may continue for a while longer.

In other words, the war in Europe may not end with a general order to cease firing but will peter out first in one area and then in another until all Germany has come under Allied rule.

SHORT OF a formal surrender of the German armies the day that may go down in history as VE-Day may be the day when the American, British and Canadian forces now plunging deep into the heart of Germany from their newly acquired bridgeheads on the east bank of the Rhine, effect a juncture somewhere in central Germany with the Russian forces moving west. Or it may be the day Allied forces, be they Russian or Anglo-American, capture Berlin.

The decision as to just when the European phase of the war has come to an end may thus be the arbitrary selection of a date which may and may not be the date when fighting of every description has ceased.

IN ANY EVENT that day is rapidly approaching.

Put to the test the Rhine proved no more of a barrier than the Seigfried Line or the Atlantic Wall or the English Channel proved to be.

Put to the test Nazi fanaticism proved a poor substitute for trained manpower, an adequate air force, adequate supplies of guns and tanks and gasoline.

But even when the Rhine was crossed and a hopeless military situation had become, from the German point of view, more hopeless still, the Nazis continued their old posturings. Having sacrificed the flower of German manhood they appealed to the children to fight on.

In the closing weeks of the last war there were German units that continued to fight skillfully and fiercely. But that was not true of the Kaiser's army as a whole and it is no longer true of the Wehrmacht. The process of disintegration in both the Reich and the German army is now beginning to develop great momentum. The final collapse cannot be far off.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

MacArthur

Pardon me for writing you, since I come from only a little town of 10,000 people, where we pay taxes, abide by all the war regulations and, now and then over the air, hear something really fine. Tonight I heard a commentator read your editorial indorsing General MacArthur for the contemplated land invasion of Japan. Personally, I can think of but one man for that assignment, the man who made good in the Pacific, the man who has gone so far on so little.

During the last presidential campaign we were told not to change horses in the middle of a stream. I'm wondering if official Washington is willing to apply that rule in the instance of the capable MacArthur. After all, consistency is a jewel of great price.

Pardon my intrusion, but Tyrone, Pa., has been doing its part in the war, too. Forty-three of our best boys sleep on foreign soil

WILLIAM ROBERT FUOSS.
Tyrone, Pa., March 20.

In spite of your recent article on Iwo Jima, pointing out that the casualties were necessary, the tenor of your editorial on MacArthur seems to imply that it would have been different with him in command. In pleading his case for over-all command for the final assault against Japan, you state that with him in command you feel that no opportunity would be lost and our manpower would be conserved. The inference is unavoidable that there is a doubt in your mind as to whether the same would be true if the operation were under naval command. Coming as it did after some irresponsible criticism of the Iwo campaign, the editorial created a feeling of resentment among Marines who believe that their comrades did not die because of blundering, but because a job had to be done.

It is undeniable that MacArthur is an adroit strategist, but the editorial exaggerates and ignores some important factors. The suggestion to invade Leyte by Admiral Halsey, the tactical command of General Krueger, are both attributed to MacArthur. General Krueger reminded the press recently that while it was MacArthur's strategy that put him on shore, he was in complete charge of the tactical campaign.

While it is comforting to believe that some super-genius could master-mind our way to a practically bloodless victory in the Pacific by the application of some rapier-like strategy, the sober fact remains that it is still necessary to fight and die. JOHN C. SETTLE, Jr.
Quantico, Va., March 20.

Cruel Discrimination

Because of your splendid editorial policy on minority questions, I am calling your attention to a particularly cruel piece of discrimination in the current United Staes Signal Corps picture, "Fury in the Pacific," now at the Capitol Theater.

As you know, this is probably the grimmest and most realistic war news reel picture to date. The only "comic relief" (and I am ashamed for my race that it got a laugh this afternoon) is the flash of a scared "Rochester" type Negro soldier in the middle of a battle scene.

No other Negro is shown in the entire film.

If I were the mother of a Negro soldier at the front, I would feel that it was the last straw.

GABRIELLE CHANDLER.
Washington, D. C., March 24.

Life Without Meat

Let us dry our tears and remove the sackcloth. Things are not as bad as they seem—especially on the home front. The meat shortage is really acute—not only in the newspapers, but even in the kind of restaurant too expensive for the average Government worker. Nevertheless, let us take heart. There is definite proof that it is possible to survive on a diet which contains a minimum of meat—in fact, it is even possible to survive without any.

The proof of this is a certain rather well-known man, who was born in John Bull's other island but who went to England at an early age, G. B. Shaw by name. Come this July 26 and Mr. Shaw shall have reached the age of 89. They say that he has eaten neither flesh, fish or fowl since the age of 24. Now 24 from 89 leaves . . .

Yes, let us dry our eyes and remove the sackcloth. Life will go on. MINNIE WOLFSOHN.
Washington, March 16.

Who Was Honored?

When Major Kelly, Superintendent of Police, introduced Joseph Medley (accused of the murder of Mrs. Boyer) to Commissioner Young, who was honored? Is Medley a movie star or a hero with the Purple Heart just back from the field of battle? Is he one of the outstanding Marines who helped conquer Iwo Jima to be so honored with the meeting of the highest official of the Capital City of our Nation and his wife?

Did the Commissioner feel honored to be in the front row and be introduced to a criminal of the worst kind, or was Major Kelly being honored with these celebrities on this grand and greatly publicized occasion in order that the public might forget about the other unsolved brutal murders recently committed?

This kind of stunt is disgraceful and an insult to law-abiding, taxpaying citizens.

A CITIZEN.
Washington, D. C., March 23.

Would Bomb Shrines

Regarding picture of devastated, burning Tokyo, the imperial palace untouched and standing as a shrine and symbol of deity—further strengthens the people's belief in the invincibility of their cause.

If to lose face is tantamount to disgrace followed by hari-kari, then a few well-placed bombs on this shrine would most certainly solve the Emperor's many problems, as well as disrupt the people's false faith. ANN E. DIVENY.
Washington, D. C., March 14.

Device For Obstruction

By Merlo Pusey

Big Five Veto

UNDERSECRETARY of State Grew has thrown additional light on the voting procedure in the proposed Security Council agreed upon at Yalta. That light was much needed. He has not, however, arrested the piling up of objections to one phase of the voting arrangement worked out by Messrs. Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill.

These objections have nothing to do with the use of force by the Security Council to put down aggression. When the United Nations resort to arms or economic sanctions to compel acceptance of its decisions, there must be unanimous agreement among the Big Five and acquiescence by at least two other members of the council. That arrangement has won general approval, because of the belief that the security organization could not survive a division among the great powers on the use of force. The questions now being raised concern the requirement for unanimity among the Big Five in making some decisions not involving the use of force.

DECISIONS of this sort are important because of the hope and belief that the Security Council will settle most of the disputes brought before it by peaceful means. Under any well-ordered system, force will remain in the background, to be used only when and if appeals to reason, investigation of controversial facts and submission of justiciable disputes to the World Court have failed to produce a settlement. The ability of the security council to take such peaceful steps readily may have an even greater bearing upon its effectiveness than its ability to order troops into action.

At Yalta, the Big Three threw one safeguard around this machinery for the settlements of disputes without force. They agreed that—to use the language of Mr. Grew—"on questions involving the peaceful settlement of disputes, no party to the dispute, whether or not a permanent member, may vote." While any one of the Big Five may forestall the use of force against itself, it may not prevent the investigation of disputes to which it is a party. That restriction on the veto power is a prime necessity if the council is not to be hamstrung in seeking peaceful settlements.

The weak point in the Yalta agreement is that it would give ane one of the Big Five—the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France and China—power to stall the peaceful adjustment of disputes to which it was not a party. Mr. Grew attempts to minimize this unreasonable vote by pointing out that any nation would be free to carry to the Security Council any dispute or situation that might give rise to an international dispute. "Furthermore," he says, "there is nothing in these provisions which could prevent any party to such a dispute or situation from receiving a hearing before the council and having the case discussed.

HEARINGS and discussions would be of precious little value, however, if the council could do nothing after the victim of aggression had stated its case. Suppose, for example, that Romania and Hungary should engage in a new quarrel over Transylvania, recently returned to Romania by order of the Soviet Union. Russia, not being directly a party to the dispute, could veto any proposal for an investigation by the council or referral of the matter to the World Court. The machinery for settlement of international disputes by peaceful means could thus be crippled.

Similarly, France could veto the use of peaceful pressure against her neighbors. Britain could block investigation of any member of the British Commonwealth, or of Argentina, if any of those countries should be accused of aggression. Certainly this is not a happy situation. It would give any one of the Big Five power to invoke, in behalf of its satellites, obstructive devices that it could not directly invoke in its own behalf. Such a provision is unsound on its face. It is a potential monkey wrench which the men of Yalta apparently forgot to remove from the machinery for peaceful adjustment of disputes that many otherwise lead to war.

Removal of this obstructive device at San Francisco should not be difficult. Mr. Grew points out that the council will decide "procedural matters" by the votes of any 7 of its 11 members. Peaceful means of settling disputes could properly be set in motion by a similar majority.

Veterans' Guide

Being a recently discharged veteran of World War II, I should like to convey my appreciation to you and Major Nial for publishing you conception of Veteran's Guide.

I have just read your first column and to compare its contents with the previous explanatory information I have gathered from several sources, "well your column is just plain, more truth than poetry."

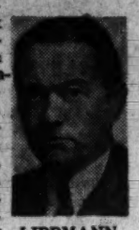
W. R. DAVISON.
Greenbelt, Md., March 14.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

Plain Speaking About San Francisco

SOME PLAIN SPEAKING now about the San Francisco Conference may save as much trouble and disappointment later on. For in relation to the task of the conference, and even more in relation to the expectations which have been allowed to build themselves up, the preparation is so faulty that the only prudent estimate is to say that if a satisfactory results is achieved it will have to be by brilliant improvisation.



LIPPMANN

IT NOW SEEMS reasonably certain that the climax of the European war will have begun before and will continue during the conference. The heads of states and the foreign ministers of all the principal powers are bound to be preoccupied in making the immediate, momentous, and urgent decisions which are called for by the wholly unprecedented conditions under which the war in Europe is coming to its end. Yet at that time they are supposed to be in San Francisco, or to have their minds fixed on San Francisco, and to be deliberating upon the drafting of a charter which is to govern the long future in international affairs.

It is obvious that Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, de Gaulle, Chiang Kai-shek, cannot settle down to the business at San Francisco: they have to be in Washington, London, Moscow, Paris, and Chungking, at the seat of their governments where they are in hourly personal contact with their principal advisers and lieutenants. It will not be much easier for the foreign ministers to be away not only from their own capital cities but from any capital city where there are embassies and the other facilities that are needed in the conduct of international affairs. No matter how ingeniously communication is arranged with San Francisco, it is difficult to believe that men with the responsibility of Eden, Molotov, Bidault, would dare at this time in the shaping of events to absent themselves for more than the briefest period from their governments and their departments, and to devote their minds with the necessary leisure and deliberation to writing the charter.

Yet if the principal delegates are not the men who have the authority to reach decisions, the work done at San Francisco will have to be referred back to the capitals, and re-examined in diplomatic exchanges among the capitals.

SINCE THE DECISIVE military campaigns which are now launched were determined at Yalta, it is difficult to understand why the United Nations Conference was fixed for San Francisco at the end of April. The peace schedule does not fit the military time-table. The military climax of the war calls for political decisions which cannot be made at San Francisco; the drafting of the charter requires the attention of the very same men who must make these political decisions, and they cannot be at San Francisco or at least they cannot remain there long enough to do the work as it should be done.

The difficulty would be much less if after the Dumbarton Oaks Conference of last summer, a more serious and efficient effort had been made to settle the chief points of disagreement before the San Francisco meeting. There were two Dumbarton Oaks Conferences last summer, the first by the Soviet Union, Britain, and the United States, and the second, immediately thereafter, by China, Britain, and the United States. Then the conferences stopped. They should have gone on. There should have been another Dumbarton Oaks Conference as soon as possible after the recognition of the French Provisional Government. There should have been another Dumbarton Oaks Conference with the extremely important so-called "middle powers", Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, Brazil, and Mexico. But, as it turned out, all the issues that these Dumbarton Oaks Conferences could have resolved carefully and deliberately are to be dumped into the hurly-burly of the San Francisco meeting.

ALL WHO HAVE HAD experience with international conferences have learned that the first rule for success is to have substantial agreement in advance on all questions of vital interest and high principle. The promoters and managers of the San Francisco meeting have not observed this rule, and it is, therefore, of the highest importance that we prepare ourselves to deal with the risks this imposes upon us.

There is the risk of interminable debate which, because the limelight will be on the conference, might become irreconcilable once a delegation had committed itself publicly and was unable without loss of face to retreat. There is the countervailing risk that the great powers, impatient with too long a debate, will cut it short and railroad decisions which will leave governments and people resentful that they have been denied an adequate hearing. There is the overall risk that statesmen will be so pre-occupied with the immediate issues at the end of the war, that the best wisdom of the best minds will simply not be applied to the charter.

NO DOUBT it is too late to hold the other Dumbarton Oaks conferences that should have been held, though much could and should still be done through diplomatic channels before the meeting. No doubt it is too late to repair the mistake of judgment in not placing the conference in a capital city where there exist facilities of international intercourse that cannot possibly be transplanted to the San Francisco hotels.

But it is not too late to consider earnestly whether there cannot be devised a safety valve or an escape clause against the consequences of having to do too big a job too quickly at the wrong place under very difficult conditions at a supreme juncture in human affairs. The risks might be minimized either by a general provision that the charter is to be provisional for say 10 years and then is to be revised, or perhaps better still by setting up the organization as outlined at Dumbarton Oaks, and then giving it authority to do at leisure and deliberately what the San Francisco Conference is supposed to do—namely to perfect the provisional charter and the provisional organization.

FOR IN ONE WAY or another we shall have to guard against the notion that San Francisco can produce, or should be expected to produce, a conclusive and perfected constitution for the world of the future.

Force Proposed To Root Out War Guilty

By the Associated Press

Representative King (D., Calif.) called upon Congress yesterday to strip the protection of neutral countries from enemy leaders who try to flee war guilt prosecutions.

"The world is awaiting the strong words of the United States Congress," he told the House Foreign Affairs Committee in a hearing on Allied war crimes policy.

King backed his words with a resolution which would commit Congress to the idea that the United States use force if necessary to go into a neutral country and take any war criminal who seeks sanctuary as the kaiser did after the last war.

His resolution would disregard neutrality treaties and national sovereignty "to secure the person or property of those persons determined to be war criminals."

Own Group Considered

King offered the committee his resolution as a companion to legislation by Representative Celler (D., N. Y.) authorizing the President to appoint a United States war crimes commission to aid the formulation of policies by the Allied War Crimes Commission.

King said he believed one of the reasons Russia has not joined the Allied War Crimes Commission is the lack of a policy expression from the United States Congress.

There was talk within the committee that the Celler resolution might be changed ot provide for a congressional war crimes commission. It would be required to report periodically to Congress on the progress of war guilt investigations.

The Society for the Prevention of World War III presented a statement to the committee declaring "Germany and the German people must be so handled that they never again will dare or wish to initiate a war of aggression."

Accomplices Also Guilty

"Ninety-five per cent of the Germand people were wholeheartedly behind Hitler," the statement said. "An accomplice must shart the guilt of his leader."

The National Lawyers Guild told the committee, meanwhile, that "accepted legal practices are adequate" for punishment of war chiminals," and resolute action therefore need not be delayed."

Martin Popper, executive secretary of the guild, said "a war crime is not an offense newly invented and retroactively fastened upon a captured enemy. Nor is it something plucked out of a vague and little known body of international law. . . .

"The Axis has been guilty of enough definite and well recognized crimes to make it unnecessary to invent new offenses."

Rail Unionist Hits World Air Freedom Plan

By the Associated Press

International "freedom of the air" was opposed before a Senate Commerce subcommittee yesterday as a "starry-eyed" ideal which would threaten American living standards.

Martin H. Miller, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said the State Department, "in some manner which is difficult for an ordinary citizen to understand," proposes to adopt "as official policy, a certain list of so-called 'freedoms of the air.'

"These 'freedoms,' Miller said, "would permit the airlines of countless foreign nations to operate to the United States and through its territory all the airline services they may see fit to establish.

"Such policies . . . seriously weaken America's chance of retaining its proper share of the world's air traffic which it originates.

Fears "Undermining Effect"

"They would bring into the domestic field the all-out competition of foreign airlines whose standards of business ethics, whose wage levels, whose principles of public welfare would inevitably have an undermining effect on the high principles . . . which have become accepted as the shield of our republic."

Miller endorsed a bill by Senator McCarron (D., Nev.) to establish a single American airline for international traffic to be known as American Flag Line, Inc., but urged that all transportation interests be permitted to participate. The bill restricts participation to airlines.

A statement by H. W. Brown, president of the International Association of Machinists (AFL) was read to the senators by W. G. Flinn, international representative. It also endorsed the McCarran proposal.

Opposes Five Freedoms

Brown also went on record before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee before which is pending the proposed international air convention and the so-called five "freedoms of the air."

The convention and the freedoms are contained in four separate agreements drawn up at last year's Chicago air conference for submission to 52 governments represented at the meeting.

Brown contended the "five freedoms" embraced in agreements three and four, "are contrary to the interests of American labor."

Frederick Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, said his organization regarded the pending treaty "as pretty sound," but that agreements three and four "should be submitted to the Senate for consideration."

Jury Awards $5000 In Love Theft Suit

Baltimore, March 26 (AP).—A Baltimore City Court jury has awarded Mrs. Neva Williams a $5000 damage judgment against Esther McKew of Baltimore in her $25,000 suit charging alienation of the affections of her husband, William J. Williams, a railroad employe.

Mrs. Williams testified that she and her husband, married August 18, 1917, lived happily until a month ago when, she contended, his affections were alienated by his coworker.

Probation Aide Quits

Richmond, Va., March 26 (AP).—An order accepting the resignation of Mrs. Frances Doren Mears as probation clerk-secretary for the Federal District Court, Richmond-Alexandria division, and naming Miss Frances M. Muse as her successor, was filed today in the court and both accepted by Judge Robert N. Pollard.

Child Still Missing

Leonardtown, Md., March 26 (AP). No ttrace yet has been found of George Brent Fenwick, 3, Negro, who has been missing from his grandparents home at Park Hall since February 24, Sheriff Howard Hemmett of St. Marys County said today.

Grin and Bear It

By Lichty

"It's high time you take things more seriously, Junior!—After all, you've reached the age when most fliers are majors or colonels!"

Community Service

The Model Center at Bridgeport, Conn.

I—The Veteran and the Community

This is the first of a series of four articles dealing with the problem of the returned veteran and the way that one community is handling it as a community effort.

By Agnes E. Meyer

"THE VETERAN is not a problem. He is a human being with problems who seeks to regain the normal joys of living."

This was said by Dr. Randall B. Hamrick, Director of the Bridgeport Community Service Center which has taken over a friendly old-fashioned two-story and attic home situated in the heart of the city, just a short walk from the railroad station. The citizens of Bridgeport have made it the focus of an idea, so sound, so far-reaching, so thoroughly democratic, that it may transform our whole concept of local community life and become as important to our complex society as the town meeting used to be in simpler days.

"The tension with which the veteran struggles come not so much out of war as out of the readjustment to civilian life and a desperate desire for security," continued Dr. Hamrick. "This security can be achieved only in an orderly community where the help he needs is readily available. Putting the community in order is just as big a job as adjusting the veteran to it. Bridgeport is concerned not only with the problems of the veterans but of all people in our city and metropolitan area. There doesn't seem to be any way of making our 26,000 veterans secure and happy if our 40,000 war workers should be loafing, if thousansd of in-migrant workers are at loose ends or the 2000 youngsters just out of school don't know which way to turn. Fairfield County doesn't offer any nice green pasture in which the veterans can flourish by themselves. Many communities realize this, but not what it means in terms of new and more efficient community integration. It is a social engineering job of major proportion.

"OUR FIRST TASK was to educate the community to this comprehensive nature of the problem in order to obtain complete community participation. Next we had to coordinate our available resources, review overlappings and omissions in these resources, and develop the latent ones that every American community has in abundance. We tie these up closely with all state and Federal agencies available to the veteran, concerning which local people, including the veteran, are amazingly uninformed.

"The usefulness of all Federal and state agencies depends on their availability at the local level. Then there has to be a visible hub where people can go for help and where this wealth of resources can be brought to bear on the individual without loss of time and energy.

"This is the philosophy behind our Community Service Center, and the main difference between our program for the veteran and many others. We are thinking in such comprehensive terms because we are convinced that the return of millions of veterans to civil life is a unique opportunity to strengthen the grass roots through the revival of community initiative in intergovernmental relationships. Inflexible patterns won't do. We must develop flexibility and creative imagination that will bring all agencies into play to meet individual needs."

BRIDGEPORT IS interpreting in its own way what is really a state-wide program for the veteran. In August, 1943, Governor Raymond E. Baldwin, realizing the magnitude of the problem, created the Connecticut Reemployment Commission and appointed Carl A. Gray, Plainville manufacturer and efficiency expert, as Chairman. As far back as 1932, Mr. Gray had studied the unemployment of men over 40 and found that many were the veterans of World War I. He not only started the retraining of these men but resolved that after this war there must be a more orderly return of the veteran and the army of war workers to peace time pursuits. His own experience taught him that, in spite of all Federal and state agencies, this could only be done successfully through the intelligent and humane efforts of each local community where "the veteran and the displaced war worker is a person and not a statistic."

A field worker, Major Robert B. Cate, toured the state to encourage every community in developing a local committee whose primary duty was to bring about the cooperation of all agencies concerned with the veteran so that each becomes a supporting factor of the other. Out of 169 townships, 155 now have such committees and many have service centers in various stages of development. Nine of the major cities have established service centers that provide more than mere information.

If the Bridgeport Community Service Center was planned on such a broad philosophy of total participation, it is largely due to the vision of the local Coordinator, J. William Hope, a leading business man, who has the confidence of his fellow citizens.

"All cities would have a plan like this if they had a Bill Hope," said Mr. Irving S. Dorman, Branch Manager of the Veterans Administration, whose enthusiastic support of the Center is appreciated by its staff and by the whole community.

"One man can't do a job like this," was Mr. Hope's reply. "Bridgeport is the problem child of Connecticut. If there is any problem anywhere, this industrial community has it. But getting every one of our various groups together, business, management, labor, the lawyers, the veterans' groups, education, welfare, health, etc., was not as difficult as it would seem, because the desire for better understanding was there, and this plan just brought it to the surface."

"FOR EXAMPLE, there are 57 local labor unions in this area, including C. I. O., A. F. of L., U. M. W., Railway Brotherhoods, company unions and others. Every local named a member to sit on the Cooperating Committee for Labor. Several people had to work for months to get this done. When these groups got together, they buried their differences and chose one man, Leo Dunn of the A. F. of L., to represent the 57 locals on the Central Committee, which is called 'The Reemployment and Veterans Advisory Service Committee.' This Central Committee is responsible for policy and general supervision of the whole labor program.

"The Labor Group will continue to meet separately because it has important functions to perform in bringing the union programs for training and placement of veterans into harmony with similar Federal and local efforts.

"Management was one of our earliest cooperating committees. They are doing a very extensive job along the most scientific lines to describe local employment possibilities and to give the most detailed advice on trade requirements and training for the healthy or the disabled veteran. They keep in close touch with the Veterans' Administration and with Meyer H. Sarkin, our Chief of Occupational Information and Adjustment, who is an experienced vocational counselor and has his office at the Center.

"We now have thirty different committees tied into the Center. Tomorrow you can talk personally with the chairmen of our banking, insurance, real estate and other committees who will tell you how they are working out sound public-relations policies that will counteract present misunderstandings of the nature of the G. I. loan rights and benefits. They educate the personnel connected with their institutions in understanding of the G. I. provisions and in agreement on uniform policies so that the veteran will get the same answers to his questions at every institution. The lawyers are similarly organized to give legal advice, free if necessary, and as soon as the business grows heavy enough, every one of these groups will have an around-the-clock representative at the Center.

"ANOTHER important feature," continued Mr. Hope, "is the inter-committee meeting to iron out differences. For example, the Committee combining the 27 Veterans' Organizations felt that the Red Cross was referring veterans directly to Welfare Agencies instead of referring them to the Center for advice. They met together and straightened that out as well as the matter of Red Cross handling of Army Emergency Relief Funds.

"We are all getting a profound education in efficient and harmonious action for the sake of the common welfare. This mutual understanding between groups and individuals will make over the city and create a closer relationship with the towns who, as a part of our metropolitan area, are tied into the program. These smaller towns will receive their veterans at the County Clerk's Office and keep in friendly touch with them. At these branch centers, the veteran can get many answers to routine questions and some service, but for professional guidance he will be referred to the facilities at the Bridgeport Center.

"At one point our Negro citizens came in and asked to have a Negro advisor permanently at the Center to take care of their veterans. We explained that this would be Jim Crowism in reverse. The Negro is represented on many of our cooperating committees and at the Center the Negro veteran receives the same consideration given to any other client.

"WE ARE TRYING to make every veteran feel that he is coming back to a community where everybody is interested in him and nobody is trying to take advantage of him. The Center will by no means do all the work. That is just a friendly place where the veteran can get whatever help he needs without running around from pillar to post.

"From the outset it was necessary to remove every stigma of relief from the Center," concluded Mr. Hope. "So we set up a blueprint of the plan and called an old-fashioned New England town meeting to get a mandate from the people to go ahead. Then we went to the Community Chest and War Fund and said: 'You ought to support this so that the people will feel the Center belongs to them.' After all, that fund has about 100,000 contributors in our seven townships, a big percentage of our 280,000 inhabitants. The support of the Center by the War Fund means that it is an enterprise of mutual self-help, and makes the veteran feel that the whole strength of the people is behind him. This breaks down his isolation and does away with fear. What could be more important than that not only for the veteran but for the future of the whole community?"

(Tomorrow Mrs. Meyer will describe the organization of the Bridgeport Community Service Center and its vocational counselling.)

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Un-American Probers Still Lack Sleuths

By the Associated Press

On the basis of FBI reports, the House Committee on Unamerican Activities has rejected all applications for jobs as committee investigators.

This, coupled with disclosure of a 5-to-4 membership split on major issues, leaves the group far from a start on taking up where the defunct Dies Committee left off.

It now will not select a chief investigator and assistants until it designates a chief counsel, and it won't choose the counsel until it receives a report on him from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to which the committee turned for a report on all prospective employes.

Members who gave the information disagreed on the exact number of would-be investigators the FBI reported on. They were in agreement, however, that the committee unanimously turned down all the applicants after receiving the report.

The members who told of the committee division said that on major matters the majority is made up of Representatives Rankin (Miss.) and Peterson (Fla.), Democrats, and Thomas (N. J.), Landis (Ind.) and Mundt (S. Dak.), Republicans.

"Minority" members, they said are: Chairman Hart (N. J.) and Representatives Bonner (N. C.), Murdock (Ariz.), and Robinson (Utah), all Democrats.

Red Cross Drive 20% Short Of Quota With 5 Days to Go

With only five more days set for official solicitation, the Red Cross War Fund for the Washington metropolitan area stood yesterday one-fifth short of the $2,700,900 goal.

Volunteer workers attending a meeting at the United States Chamber of Commerce reported that total contributions were $2,147,629 or 79.52 per cent of the goal. Final report meetings are set for today at 12:30 p. m. for Government division workers and for Thursday at which all divisions will give results of solicitation.

Needs Are Expanding

Basil O'Connor, national chairman of the American Red Cross, said at the meeting yesterday that the goal must be reached because Red Cross needs are continuing to expand.

"The Red Cross will not be able to withdraw within a year after the war ends in Europe," O'Connor said. "I would like to think that we would not be needed more than a month after the whistles blow over there but the task will continue to be enormous with gve million men waiting to be sent home or to another fighting front."

He added that the Red Croos will be needed to boost the morale of men waiting for other assignments and of soldiers stattioned with the Army of occupation in Germany.

"We must face the facts of a long war in the Pacific and make sure that we have the means to see our task through to the end," O'Connor declared. "We cannot let the line go down as the campaign draws to a close. We must see that every G. I. boy and girl says that we have stood by until they finally return home."

Wants Broad Givers Base

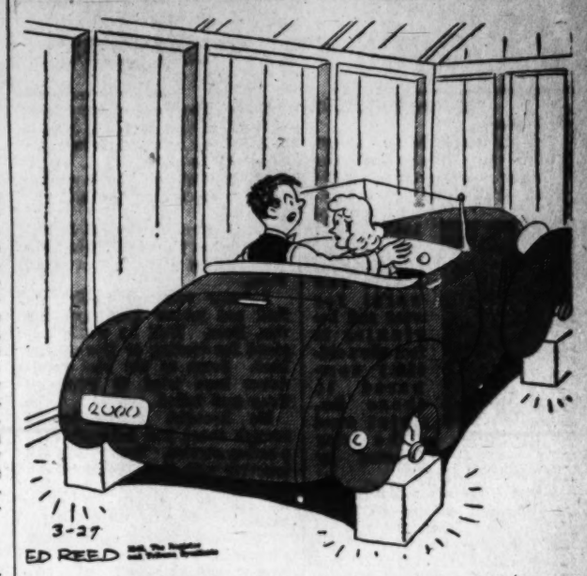
He expressed the opinion that there is only a very small percentage of persons unwilling to contribute, adding that the main objective for the volunteer workers is to cover the ground of donors.

"We want to make sure that our base of givers is broad and remains that way after the war because the American Red Cross is an American institution that must be perpetuated by the American people," he continued. "I would like to see an organization with 148 million contributors because the men on the battlefronts are judging your support to the Red Cross by the final results of the drive."

Reports of the various divisions yesterday totaled: Government, $777,830 or 67 per cent of the goal; general business, $610,830 or 89.90 per cent; residential, $270,852 or 93.40 per cent; city, $209,333 or 91.61 per cent; Alexandria, $43,123 or 88.19 per cent; Arlington, $59,422 or 140.15 per cent; Fairfax, $31,609 or 70.40 per cent; Montgomery, $95,800 or 115.01 per cent; Prince Georges, $27,868 or 55.85 per cent; and booths, $20,962 or 77.64 per cent.

Off the Record

By Ed Reed



"At least this is better than a park bench!"

Supreme Court Agrees to Hear Georgia's Rail Rate Complaint

By the Associated Press

Georgia won the right yesterday to go directly into Supreme Court with a suit based on long-standing charges of Southern States that they suffer from railroad rate discrimination.

The court, in a 5-to-4 decision, agreed to consider the State's complaint that 20 railroads have conspired against Georgia. Four justices objected that the decision opened the way to litigation that could "bring chaos in the field of interstate rate-making."

In accepting original jurisdiction, the majority opinion of Justice Douglas said the relief sought "is not an uprooting of established rates. . . . Rate making is an continuous process. Georgia is seeking a decree which will prevent in the future the kind of harmful conduct which has occurred in the past."

"If the alleged combination is shown to exist, the decree which can be entered will be no idle or futile gesture," Douglas added. "It will restore that degree of competition envisaged by Congress when it enacted the Interstate Commerce Act."

Master Appointment Expected

Attaches expect the court to appoint a master to take testimony and receive evidence. He would make a report and recommendation to the court. Such a procedure would mean no early decision.

Technically the court gave Georgia the right to file the complaint. Gov. Ellis Arnall, arguing on the issue before the high tribunal recenly, contended the railroads had condspired to prevent lower rates for his State.

The roads, Arnall assured, had set up an illegal combination giving Northern business an advantage. It is a contention that has been echoed repeatedly by Southern and Southwestern States.

Railroad attorneys declared that the lines were required to fix rates jointly and file them with the Interstate Commerce Commission. They noted that Georgia already had a similar case pending with the ICC. To receive the new suit would destroy the principle of ICC regulation, they asserted.

Stone Writes Minority Opinion

Chief Justice Stone, in a minority opinion joined by Justice Roberts, Frankfurter and Jackson, asserted:

"It seems obvious that this court cannot give any effective relief removing the threat of injury to the State resulting from a railroad rate conspiracy without breaking down the system of rate regulation by the commission—a system which Congress has painstakingly built up . . .

"The reasoning of the court is not and cannot be restricted to this case. If Georgia may prosecute the present suit, every shipper or consignee of freight who asserts injury by a conspiracy respecting railroad rates in violation of the anti-trust laws may maintain a like suit in the District Court. The prosecution of such suits cannot but to bring chaos into the field of interstate rate making."

The court refused for the second time in two weeks to take jurisdiction in the Montgomery Ward seizure case before the Circuit Court of Appeals has acted.

N. Y. Convictions Affirmed

Both sides sought a direct ruling on a Federal District Court decision that the President lacked authority to order the Army to take over the firm's property in seven cities for not complying with War Labor Board directives.

Five opinions were written in a New York case as the court decided appeals of two men under death sentence in the robbery killing of a police officer. It affirmed conviction of Sidney Rudish and reversed that of Morris Malinski.

The court agreed to pass on the anttrust conviction of three major tobacco companies, the R. J. Reynolds, Liggett & Myers and the American, who were fined a total of $225,000 in Federal Court at Lexington, Ky.

It accepted for review an appeal of L. C. Akins, Negro convcted in Dallas, Tex., of murder and facing execution. Akins said he was discriminated against because only one Negro sat on the ground jury.

The court also will pass on a Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision validating local taxation of machinery of the Federal Defense Plant Corp.

Escaped Nazi Trio Recaptured in Va.

Richmond, Va., March 26 (AP).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation office here reported this afternoon that three of the four German prisoners of war reported to have escaped early today from Camp Ashby had been apprehended. The fourth did not escape at all, FBI said.

Two other prisoners of war who escaped from Camp Pickett early this morning had not been apprehended this afternoon. However, two who escaped from Forst Eustis March 16 were picked up today by W. G. Anderson, a railroad employe, who found them asleep in a flat car at Clifton Forge.

Another prisoner of war, Theodor Horstkoetter, escaped from the Fort Eustis woodpulp project of the Chesapeake Corp. south of Williamsburg this morning.

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COMING SOON!

Nats Show Bat Power, Rout Braves, 12-5

Pieces of Haight

Marietta Park, D. C.

Dear Boss,

Polly Portable is mad at me. She is the gal who has been traveling with me for some five years. Polly was "Miss Typewriter of 1940," but now she's looking a little the worst for wear and beginning to feel she's old-timy compared to those flat, metal cased jobs being escorted by war correspondents.

HAIGHT

When I sat down this morning to pound out this communication, she looked up with a scowl in her letter "I" and sulked, "Baseball, Cubans, baseball, Cubans—every time you look at me you start writing about baseball and Cubans. Even if there isn't any racing now, why don't we get together and write something about horses and track people."

Well, Boss, I'm giving in to Polly and I'm going to write a racing piece. It's about a taxi driver who got in the money.

Tony made a pile of it and what's more he started from scratch. However, there's one thing I will say about Tony, he was unique as horse players go.

For years Tony had been a $2 bettor at the tracks and not more than a buck-across-the-board player in the poolrooms. Just what transformed him into a plunger I do not know but once he got in motion, he was the bettines sensation in the East.

Tony parked his taxi one afternoon and went into a bookmaking joint with $8 and some change. Some four hours later Tony and the bookie came out of the place and Tony had $1500 in new money on his nerson.

"Which way you going?" asked the bookie.

"Anywhere you want to go," replied Tony.

Four blocks away, the bookie got out of the cab and Tony said, "That ride will cost you 30 cents."

Imagine that Boss! a fellow who has just won $1500 was still in th etaxi business.

It wasn't long before Tony was the terror of anybody who would cover his bets. He played every way but sideways and he seldom lost. Bookies began passing him around like a hot coal. Tony was too hot for them so he transferred operations to the track.

Opinion is divided as to just the amount of Tony's bankroll when he first hit the track, but it was somewhere around $10,000. He really "sent it in," as the regulars refer to betting. It was not uncommon for hi mto bet $2000 to win and $5000 to show.

One day, Tony was at the $100 window. There were some dozen bettors behind him. It was at least three minutes before the race was to start.

"How much do you want this time?" asked the mutuel employee.

"Just press down that button and click off those tickets until the horses break," replied Tony.

I know you are waiting to find out where Tony got his tips, Boss. Well he would not stand for touting or tips of any kind. Some of the best confidence boys tried to work on Tony and failed.

He brought a well-known scratch sheet and subscribed to a rating service. Tony would get together with these publications, do a little checking and rechecking, and he was ready to get in action.

Although Tony was reckless with betting he was as conservative as a bank clerk with his money otherwise. In fact he bet thousands, but still drove his cab in the mornings to make four or five dollars.

At his peak it was estimated that Tony had $60,000.

One afternoon I was going toward the clubhouse after the races and I met Tony.

"Where can I find a pay phone?" asked Tony.

On the way to the phone, I asked Tony how he made out on the day he said he had just lost $8000 on the last race.

Tony put a nickel in the slot, but kept his finger on it and banked the phone with the other hand. When he was through talking, he still had the nickel pressed against the back of the slot. With his other hand he got out a penknife, hooked it behind the coin and flipped it out.

The nickel went rolling down the steps, but Tony followed it like a cat and pounced on it, almost upsetting a group of racegoers. He stuck the coin in his pocket proudly turned to me and said, "I beat 'em that time."

Once, when I felt Tony had more than $50,000, I said: "You have all the money you want. Why don't you quit and take it easy?"

"No," said Tony, "I want to win a couple of hundred grand and then I'll stop and live like a king."

I don't know if Tony ended up with much of his winnings. He disappeared from the track oone day and I learned he had been drafted.

I understand he's on the Western Front now. If the sergeant tells him some morning that there's racing in Berlin, Tony will fight his way there by posttime for the first.

As ever, POUNDS HAIGHT.

P. S.—My darling daughter just came up with, "Pop, why don't you write a book and call it 'A Tree Grew in Marietta Park?' Mom says you always have been a big sap for those races.

On the Baseball Front:

Cutters Blast Five Home Runs To Trample Athletics, 19-8

Baltimore, Md., March 26 (AP).—The Curtis Bay Coast Guard "Cutters" blasted out five home runs today to beat the Philadelphia Athletics, 19 to 8 in a seven-inning exhibition baseball game.

The "Cutters," who lost, 14 to 13, in last Friday's game with the A's, trailed going after the second but unleashed a third-inning, seven-run spree which gave them a winning margin early in the game.

Coast Guardsmen Dick Korte sparked the third-inning spree with a homer that scored Gar Del Savio, Martin Tabacheck and Cliggett.

Philadelphia (AL)	313	001	0—	8	12	1
Curtis Bay	307	300	6—19	18	1

Flores, Crowson (4), Scheib (6) and Hayes; Kerr, Smith (4) and Tabacheck.

GIANTS THUMP COMMODORES

Bainbridge, Md., March 26 (AP).—The New York Giants hammered out six runs in the first inning of an otherwise listless game to defeat Bainbridge Naval Training Center, 9-2, today.

Ernie Lombardi smashed a home run off Bainbridge Hurler Hugh East with the bases loaded in the first, and the Sailors never recovered.

The teams thus played even up in their series, tying the first and the second going to Bainbridge.

New York (N.L.)	610	002	003—9	15	1
Bainbridge Navy	010	000	010—2	6	2

Feldman, Emmerich (4), Matthewson (7) and Lombardi; East, Canigila (3), Pennign (7) and Culp.

REDS' FERGUSON REPORTS

Bloomington, Ind., March 26 (U.P.).—The Cincinnati Reds' absentee list was reduced to seven players today with the arrival of Bob Ferguson, one of the Reds' pitching hopes for the coming season.

Ferguson was impressive enough last spring to win two National League starting assignments before he was sent to Birmingham for more seasoning.

KRAMER STILL HOLDING OUT

Cape Girardeau, Mo., March 26 (AP).—Jack Kramer who last year pitched the only one-hit game in the American League, remained the St. Louis Browns' lone holdout today.

Kramer who is working out in St. Louis, said he and the club aren't "too far apart" on salary, but that "they have been ignoring me for over a week. I'm just waiting to see what will happen."

CUBS PLAN INTRASQUAD TILT

French Lick, Ind., March 26 (AP).—Manager Charlie Grimm of the Chicago Cubs sent his 23 players through a bristling workout today in preparation for the first nine inning intraclub game to be played Wednesday. Eddie Hanyzewski, who has experienced a marvelous recovery from a sore arm that laid him low last season, will share in the pitching duties.

CHISOX'S HAYNES REPORTS

Terre Haute, Ind., March 26 (AP).—The Chicago White Sox pitching staff was augmented today by the arrival of Joe Haynes, first of four holdout pitchers to abandon his recalcitrant role. Manager Jimmy Dykes now has 29 players in camp. Thornton Lee, taking a 15 minute turn at pitching, convinced himself that the soreness that plagued his left forearm had vanished.

OWEN TO JOIN DODGERS

Bear Mountain, N. Y., March 26 (AP).—Mickey Owen, who recently sold his farm implements and stock with the announced intention of entering the service, telephoned Manager Leo Durocher today that he was preparing to rejoin the Brooklyn Dodgers.

He gave no indication how long he expected to remain with the club but his presence, even though temporary, would bolster the catching department where Rookie Stan Andrews now is the No. 1 man.

CARDS WORK IN HOME PARK

St. Louis, March 26 (AP).—On dry ground for the first time since opening training a week ago, the St. Louis Cardinals worked out three hours today under the watchful eye of Manager Billy Southworth who was getting his first glimpse of his 1945 squad.

The Red Birds went through their initial practice of the year under a blazing sun at Sportsmans Park.

TRIBE'S CULLENBINE SIGNS

Lafayette, Ind., March 26 (AP).—Outfielder Roy Cullenbine capitulated in his holdout battle with the Cleveland Indians today notified Vice President Roger Peckinpaugh he would leave Detroit for training camp at once.

Cullenbine's action left only First Baseman Mickey Rocco, Outfielder Jeff Heath and Pitcher Joe Heving among the unsigned. Peck said Rocco had "come down" in his salary demand.

Yanks in Newsreel Drill

Atlantic City, N. J., March 26 (AP).—The New York Yankees spent today's drill in helping U. S. Army Signal Corpsmen make a newsreel for overseas servicemen, with John Lindell, Paul Waner, Tuck Stainback and Hank Borowy starring as speakers.

Bosox's Garbark Reports

Pleasantville, N. J., March 26 (U.P.).—Bob Garbark, veteran catcher who was with the Athletics last year, let out to Louisville last fall and brought back by the Red Sox 10 days ago, reported to Manager Joe Cronin today.

W.D.G.A. Lists 14 Events for 1945 Season

Dates for 13 tournaments were approved yesterday by the Women's District Golf Association yesterday at the regular meeting of the association at the Shoreham Hotel.

In announcing the dates for the 13 tournaments, the association also revaled it would play host again this year to the Maryland State championship tournament, but selection of a site and the date will not be decided until later.

Dates for The Washington Post Cup Class A event is scheduled for May 15, while The Washington Post Class B tourney is booked for May 25. Both events will be held at Washington Golf and Country Club.

The year's schedule will start May 2 and 3 with the Keefer Cup tournament at Chevy Chase, a Class A affair and will wind up October 2 with the President's Plate tourney at Washington.

The annual Corby Cup competition is slated for September 21 at Columbia Country Club.

The schedule for the year:

May 2-3—Keefer Cup at Chevy Chase, Class A.
May 15—Post Cup at Washington Golf and Country Club, Class A.
May 25—Post Cup at Washington Golf and Country Club, Class B.
June 3—Times-Herald Cup at Kenwood, Class A.
June 22—Times-Herald Cup at Kenwood, Class B.
July 6—National Broadcasting Co. Cup at Manor, Class A.
July 11—Red Cross Mixed Scotch Foursome at Kenwood.
July 27—Columbia Broadcasting System Cup at Manor, Class B.
August 14—Star Cup at Army and Navy, Class A.
August 24—Star Cup at Army and Navy, Class B.
September 4—Duffers Cup Tournament at Indian Spring, Class B.
September 21—Corby Cup Tournament at Columbia, Class A.
October 2—President's Plate Tournament at Washington Golf and Country Club.

Jockey Don Meade Raps Suspension, To Seek Hearing

Mexico City, March 26 (AP).—Jockey Don Meade said today he would ask a hearing before the Jockey Guild, which announced his suspension yesterday in Miami, Fla.

Meade, whose suspension resulted from being ruled off the track at the Hipodromo de las Americas here, added he considered the whole trouble "making a big thing out of a little thing."

"A few weeks ago they suspended me briefly for rough riding after I won a race with Dutch Raider (owned by Ken Murchison, Dallas, Tex.)," Meade said in an interview. "I told the judges that I did not purposely ride rough, and that I had done my best. I got mad and popped off, that was all.

"I didn't say anything derogatory about Mexico as a country, like they claim I did. I did say that Mexico didn't need me, and that was because I had been planning to return to the United States since before Christmas. I wish now I had."

Vince DiMaggio Awaits Buc Plans

Los Angeles, March 26 (AP).—DiMaggio, erstwhile outfielder for the iPttsburgh Pirates and presently a war worker at nearby Redondo Beach, said today he doesn't know what the Pirates are planning for him this season.

"I'd like to play baseball, but not for the Pirates," he said. "I asked them to trade me some time ago. Since then, I've heard nothing. I'm still waiting, and as for talking contract, that hasn't even been mentioned."

DiMaggio said he'd rather not state where he'd like to be traded, or why.

Ned Irish to Testify At Basketball Hearing

New York, March 26 (U.P.).—Resumption of the Brooklyn basketball gambling hearing was delayed today so Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz could complete a murder trial over which he is presiding.

The inquiry will be resumed Wednesday with Ned Irish, acting president of Madison Square Garden, scheduled to be a witness.

Tigers, Chisox Play Three Exhibitions

Chicago, March 26 (AP).—Harry Grabiner, vice president and general manager of the Chicago White Sox, said today the Detroit Tigers will join the White Sox in spring training at Terre Haute, Ind., April 7 and play a three-game series there, April 8 through 10. The Tigers now are practicing at Evansville, Ind.

Take Your Pick, Jack—And He Does It

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

Coast Guard Commander Jack Dempsey, who used to do a little boxing in his younger days, demonstrates his technique of swinging a pick to a group of Coast Guardsmen on a Western Pacific island. The former heavyweight champ visited the island during a recent inspection tour of Coast Guard installations. Jack is still one of the servicemen's top favorites.

Major Basket Rule Changes Held Unlikely

New York, March 26 (AP).—Out of a stack of proposals, formal and informal, for changes in the basketball rules an indication was seen today that no maor revisions will be made in the playing code for next season.

The National Basketball Committee, meeting in conjunction with the final rounds fo the National Collegiate A. A. and National Invitation Tournaments, devoted today's session to listening to various reports and suggestions. The proposals will be considered for adoption tomorrow.

Buckeye Coach Honored

Most important of these appeared to be changes designed to prevent abuses of the unlimited substitution rule, to relieve congestion in the small area immediately in front of the backboard and to provide a standard set of signals for officials.

Meanwhile the National Association of Basketball Coaches made its annual award to the coach who has made the greatest contribution to basketball during the past year to Harold G. (Ole) Olsen of Ohio State, chairman of the NCAA tournament committee since 1939, and issued a statement on the coaches' attitude toward gambling.

The coaches, the statement said, recognize and accept their responsibilities with respect to supervision of their players. They also feel that games away from the collcge campuses have promoted wholesome interests and have contributed in general to the improvement oof basketball.

Walsh Offers Suggestions

Some unstudied suggestions were offered by Dave Walsh of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association, who said that officials do not like the 30-second substitution rule, which cancels a time out charged against a team when a substitute is sent in within 30 seconds; that they consider the tcchnical foul a too-severe penalty because a team gets both a free throw and possession of the ball; that they would like to speed-up the game by designating the player to take the ball on an ou-tof-bounds play and that they do not like the responsibility of "diaggnosing" an injjury and halting play when a player apparently is hurt.

Nats' Mertz Enters Armed Services

Atlanta, March 26 (AP).—Jim Mertz of Waycross, Ga., an outstanding rookie pitcher with the Washington Nats in 1943, has been inducted into the Army at Fort MacPherson.

The 28-year-old right-hander played with the Atlanta Crackers in 1942. He worked in a Brunswick, Ga., shipyard last year.

"I'm still the property of Washington," he said, "and I plan to join the Nats after the war."

S. A. Clubs Have Few Holdover Players

Memphis, Tenn., March 26 (AP).—There'll be a lot of new faces in the Southern Association baseball games this year. The league front office announces the eight clubs have turned in 161 signed contracts and of these less than 25 bear the names of holdover ployars. Each club reports from 10 to 25 new men on the temporary roster.

Baltimorean Voted Top Wrestler at National AAU Meet

Dallas, Tex., March 26 (AP).—The team title of the National AAU wrestling tournament was won by the Oklahoma City Y. M. C. A. at the matches here Saturday night and Baltimore's Douglas Lee was voted the best individual wrestler.

Lee defeated John Daniel of Corpus Christi, Tex., Navalffi ffi Corpus Christ (Tex.) Naval Air Training Base, 16 to 5.

Other National champions:

115-POUND CLASS—Grady Peninger, Tulsa, Okla.
12-POUND CLASS—Bill Klein, Tulsa, Okla.
128-POUND CLASS — Richard Dickenson, Tulsa, Okla.
135-POUND CLASS—Clifford McFarland, Blackwell, Okla.
145-POUND CLASS—Gale Mikles, Michigan State College.

Southern League Approves $7500 For Player Bonus

Birmingham, la., March 26 (AP).—Southern Association directors voted $7500 in players bonus pay today for the 1945 baseball season and postponed action on the proposal to move the organization to AA classification.

The eight clubs will return to the Shaughnessy playoff in 1945, with the pennant winner meeting the fourth place team and the second and third place clubs meeting, both in 7-game series, and the winners of each series then engaging in another 7-game playoff.

The pennant winning team will split $3000, and the winner of the playoffs will split a similar amount, making it possible for one team to get a total split of $6000. The runnerup in the Shaughnessy playoffs will split $1500.

Changes in the player limit regulations will permit each team to carry 22 players for the first 30 days of the season, and 20 players for the final 20 days. The regular limit of 18 will prevail in the interim.

The proposal to change from Class A-1 to AA was sidetracked, since no action now could take effect before September.

Local Horse Show Set for Sunday

A purely local horse show with big-time possibilities is set for 1 p. m. Sunday at the North End show ring on East-West highway near Silver Spring, Md., in the first progra mof its kind since ODT regulations cut down horse-vanning.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Hallman, owners of North End, have arranged scheduled events for junior hacks, junior opne jumpers, park hacks, hunter hacks, warm-up jumpers, green hunters, open jumpers, working hunters, handicap jumpers, touch-and-out and two championships.

Although long-distance hauling of horses has been restricted, entrants from the immediate vicinity are permitted to use their own vehicles for short trips under the regulations. Hence the picturesque North End hilltop is expected to attract a long list of mounts, many of whom will be hacked to the show from nearby stables.

Nats' Box Score

Washington	AB	R	H	O	A
Case, lf	4	0	2	0	0
Zardon, lf	2	0	2	0	0
Myatt, ss	2	1	1	3	3
Hidalgo, ss	2	0	0	4	1
Chipple, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Binks, rf	4	1	1	0	0
Kuhel, 1b	2	0	0	4	0
Butka, 1b	2	1	1	6	0
Vaughn, 2b	3	1	2	2	3
Arago, 2b	1	0	0	5	0
Layne, 3b	4	2	1	0	2
Evans, c	3	1	1	4	0
Haefner, p	1	0	0	0	0
Pieretti, p	2	1	0	0	0
Rossi, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	13	27	16	

Boston	AB	R	H	O	A
W'mann, ss	5	2	1	2	3
Ramsey, cf	5	3	2	3	0
Shupe, 1b	5	2	2	8	0
Holmes, rf	3	1	3	3	0
Wentzel, lf	4	0	2	2	0
Ullmer, c	3	1	0	6	0
Drews, 2b	4	3	2	1	1
Skeeze, 3b	4	1	2	1	1
Cardenal, p	2	0	0	0	2
*Nelson	1	0	0	0	0
Petty, p	0	0	0	0	0
Petty, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	13	27	9	

WASHINGTON	4	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	1	—13
Boston	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	— 5

Runs—Case, Myatt (3), Binks, Butka, Vaughn, Arago (2), Layne, Kuhel, Wietelmann (2), Shupe, Holmes, Drews. Errors—Wietelmann (2), Drews, Binks. Runs batted in—Vaughn (4), Binks, Evans, Myatt (2), Case (2), Pieretti, Ramsey (2), Drews, Holmes (2). Two-base hits—Wietelmann, Myatt. Three-base hit—Layne. Home runs—Vaughn, Binks, Drews, Holmes. Double plays—Myatt to Arago to Kuhel, Layne to Arago to Kuhle, Hidalgo to Arago to Butka. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Boston, 7. Earned runs—Washington, 10; Boston, 4. Hits—Haefner, 5 in 3; Pieretti, 3 in 4; Rossi, 5 in 2; Cardenal, 9 in 4; Petty, 4 in 5. Strikeouts—Haefner, 2; Cardenal, 3; Pieretti, 2; Petty, 1. Base on balls—Haefner, 1; Cardenal, 2; Pieretti, 2; Petty, 2. Wild pitch—Petty. Umpires—Dunn and Boyer. Time of game—2:07. Estimated attendance—4000.

Vaughn Hits Homer With 3 on Bases

By Walter Haight
Post Staff Writer

Fort Belvoir, Va., March 26.—With soldiers to the right of them and soldiers to the left of them, the Nats fired when they saw the whites of the Braves' eyes and pounded out a 12-to-5 victory here today to even their series at one-all with the Boston club.

Fred Vaughn, trying to get a foothold on the second base job, put the Nats in front, never to be headed, in the first frame, when Kuhel was purposely passed, to fill the bases, and he slugged the ball to left center and sprinted aroun dfor a four-run homer.

Bingo Binks came to life with another circuit smash with one on in the sixth. The Braves also rang up two homers by Drews and Holmes, although the latter's was a gift when the ball took a bad hop over Binks' head.

Nats Strike Telling Blows

Manager Bluege used three pitchers, with Peewee Pieretti, 1944 Portland star, sandwiching four scoreless innings between ordinary hurling of Mickey Haefner and Al Rossi.

Each club turned in 13 hits, but the Nats got the cleaner blows and bunched them more effectively.

George Case continued his sensational hitting, getting three for four before turning leftfield over to Joe Zardon. Myatt got a double and a single in two official tries while Hillis Layne pounded a triple and a single.

Arago Stars Afield

Ramsey and Drews were three-hit performers for the Braves.

Hector Afago, Cuban infielder, starred afield. He was pivot man on each of the three lightning-fast double plays registered by the Nats: The twin-killing from Hidalgo to Arago to Butka was a masterpiece of infield perfection.

Some 4000 servicemen saw the slugging bee.

The Nats and Braves meet for the third time tomorrow at College Park, starting at 2:30 p. m.

BETWEEN INNINGS—Carden Gillenwater, who slammed out two hits yesterday, did not start for the Braves due to a blistered right hand. . . . Shupe made a great play on Case's single, but his throw was high. . . . Vaughn ha dto be replaced by Hector Arago in the second . . . he injured his foot. . . . Sergeant Blanco, on the PA system, kept announcing about Binks' .374 average last year in the American Association. . . . The rightfielder hit a homer in the sixth. . . . Wietelman was robbed of a homer in the third. . . . His drive down the third-base line would have rolled to the next county but went into the crowd for a ground-rule double. . . . Fort Belvoir's club had a player named Miller headed for the Nats. . . . Brig. Gen. Gordon Young saw the game from in back of the press row and proved a real fan. . . . Dreyws was out in the Braves' fourth when he was hit by batted ball. . . . It was a cheap hit for Shemo. . . . Case tried to duck a pitch in the fifth and the ball hit his bat for a slow roller and he was an easy out. . . . Myatt looked at home at short for a change. . . . The clubs played on a skinned infield as fast as a pool table. . . . Butka should have gotten Shure's roller down the first-base line in the fifth. . . . The slow one went for a hit. . . . Chino Hidalgo showed a rifle ar inm the seventh on Wiedelmann's roller to deep short. . . . The Cuban caught the shotstop by half a step on a brilliant play.

4 Vets Return To Tech Nine; 15-Game Card

Tech High's baseball team, facing a 15-game schedule, has but four lettermen back with the squad this season, but according to Coach Bob Walker, has a wealth of raw material.

Walker had a small army of hopefuls out, but has cut the squad to about 20 boys, 15 of whom he intends to carry through the season. Tech figures to be one of the chief contenders for the interhigh crown this season.

Among the lettermen are Clarence Drayer, outfield-catcher combine, and definitely a power hitter. Drayer, who was all-high football guard and a member of the championship basketball team, will be counted on to lead the Trainers' attack. He will probably see more action behind the plate than in the gardens.

Two other boys who figure prominently in Walker's plans are Louis Pettey, second base, and Buddy Timmons, at the hot corner. These, and Pitcher Robert Liggett, form the remaining lettermen.

Liggett won two interhigh games last sean. He is small, but Walker reports he is much improved and may well be the Trainers' top hurler.

Other boys who saw some action last year but not enough to qualify for a letter are Bill Cann, hurler; Bernie Fornter, catcher; Bob Besley and George Abraham, infielders, and Joe Masciarelli, outfielder.—NEWTON BOWERS.

Gordon Junior Five Defeats St. Stephens

Gordon Junior High School's basketball team, paced by Bill Vogt's nine field goals, defeated St. Stephens, 43-27, yesterday at the Boys' Club gym. Gordon led, 17-12, at the half.

Gordon	G	FG	P
Gentile, f	0	0	0
L. Adams, f	0	0	0
King, f	3	0	6
Young, f	0	0	0
Vogt, c	9	0	18
R. Adams, g	0	0	0
Marple, g	4	0	8
Poston, g	5	1	11
Totals	21	1	43

St. Stephens	G	FG	P
McLindon, f	4	2	10
Larsen, f	2	0	4
Kokes	3	0	6
Perry, c	1	1	3
DeLaYergne, g	0	0	0
Pahey, g	1	2	4
Totals	11	5	27

Score at half, 17-12, Gordon.

The Sports Patrol:

Skiers Prove on Battlefield They Have What It Takes

By Oscar Fraley

New York, March 26 (U.P.).—No sport calls for more icy courage than skiing and as the snow melts northward tonight no branch of athletics has proved more in the crucible of war that its men have what it takes.

There must be a soul toughening substance in the shove down the slope, the explosive take-off, the breath-taking flight through the air and the crunching impact of the landing. For nowhere in the realm of muscle, speed and competition has there been a better war record than the one flaunted so gallantly by the men of the hickory blades.

The recent death of Torger Tokle, the 26-year-old transplanted Brooklyn Norwegian cut down by shell fragments in the Apennines, brings to mind the deeds of his snow-scorching compatriots, men like Tuffy Emery, Dud Rogers and "Giggie" Gignac, who have given their all so that other kids can take the blood tingling ride with free air beating into their faces.

Tokle, holder of the North American long distance jumping records of 289 feet, probably was the best-known of them all. His death in the frosty air 3500 feet up in the Italian mountains, was good for a 4-mile advance. Torger had said: "I'll do everything to help my adopted land remain the champion of the small and down-trodden." So he must have counted it a cheap price as he went sailing off into the unknown.

But he had plenty of company. Kids, like himself, who enjoyed that break-neck, down-hill speed.

There was Lieut. Bob (Tuffy) Emery, another of the ski-band. Tuffy got the DSC—posthumously—for extraordinary heroism in Algieria, far from the slick snow he loved so much.

And Dud Rogers, an AAF captain at 24. His bomber crippled, Dud dropped his cargo at sea, flew the ship back over the airport so his crew could bail out and then crashed, alone, at sea. He was dead when they picked him up.

Then there was Gignac, awarded the Silver Star after being wounded while downing one Nip bomber and damaging another over New Guinea. The 1940 National collegiate skiing champion is missing in action after blowing up a concealed Nazi munition dump in France.

Yankees' Grimes Leaves for Exam

Atlantic City, N. J., March 26 (U.P.).—Determined to get his draft status settled as soon as possible, Oscar Grimes left the New York Yankee camp today for New York where he hopes to have his physical examination tomorrow. Classified 1-A, Grimes was given permission by his Cleveland draft board to take his physical either at New York or Camden.

Manager oJe McCarthy is anxious to know Grimes" status so he can settle his infield problem. Provided Nick Etten does not leave his war job, McCarthy was counting on Grimes to play first base.

Henry Refused Suspension Lift

The District Boxing Commission yesterday refused to lift the suspension of Yancey Henry, local Negro heavyweight, who was set down for a 60-day period February 10 for failure to go through with a scheduled fight with Colin Chaney at Turner's Arena under the sponsorship of Promoter Joe Turner and Matchmaker Gabe Menendez.

Henry, who signed a contract along with his manager, Donald Saunders, to meet Chaney, and later pulled out of the match because of an injured back, had full knowledge of the injury at the time he signed the contract and thereby was not acting in good faith, the boxing body ruled in reaching the decision.

Touchdowners to Hear Dr. Mann, Zoo Head

Dr. William M. Mannx, director of the local zoo and circus acts committee chairman of the fourth annual Shrine Circus opening at Uline Areana next Monday, will join Wffy Cox, popular professional of the Hempstead, Long Island, Golf and Country Club, at the speaker's table at today's Touchdown Club luncheon set for 12:30 p. m.

Doctors Said Quit, but Buzas Proves Yankees' Top Rookie

Atlantic City, N. J., March 23 (AP).—Jersey Joe Buzas, signed off the Bucknell campus four years ago, is the outstanding rookie in the New York Yankee camp today and probably on the varsity although the medicos wrote finis to his baseball career a year ago when he aggravated a shoulder injury in a baseline collision.

Treatment by a Brooklyn physian brought Buzas' right shoulder back into playing condition and enabled him to spark the Newark infield and hit .297 for the 1944 Bears.

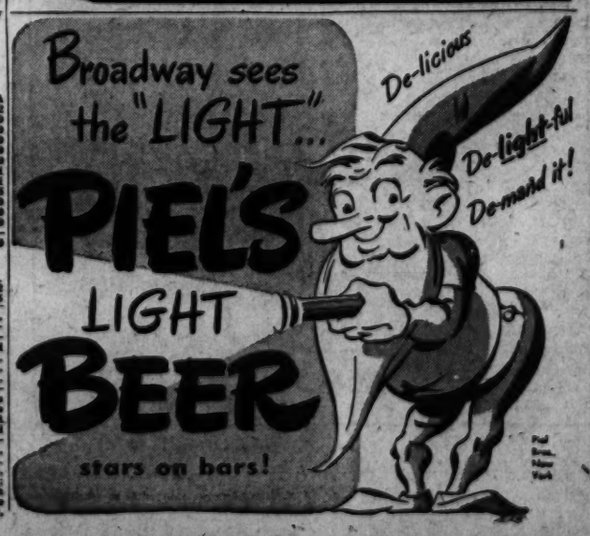
"There is nothing the matter with my arm," said Buzas, whose only fault to date has been overanxiety to prove his case with Manager Joe McCarthy. "It's too early to cut loose and I've been so busy trying to remember all the helpful things Mr. McCarthy tells me."

Buzas' varsity standing depends on the status of Shortstop Frank Crosetti, written off by Col. Laarry MacPhail as a holdout. If Crosetti does sign, Buzas will be given a chance at first, at least until Veteran Nick Etten shows up.

The freshman infielder is a refreshing type of American youth who calls his "best girl" every night back home in Alpha, N. J.. Rejected for military duty because of an ear ailment, Buzas spent the winter months helping out in his dad's grocery store, puttering around his brother's chicken farm and promoting boxing and wrestling in Easton, Pa.

Buzas summed up his promotional career with "I had Tony Galento there but the hall wasn't big enough to make any money. It's better to be on somebody else's payroll."

uzas first attracted attention while playing semiprp ball with a Tremont, Pa., team against the Brooklyn Bushwicks and Scout Paul Keichell signed him in 1941. Norfolk that year, then Binghamton, Trenton and two seasons at Newark round out his pro background. He figures third base is his regular spot but is only too willing to play any place.



Mary Haworth's Mail

Farm Couple Desert Eight Children, Stay In Town, Seldom Come Home, Since Growing Prosperous From Milk-Delivery Business

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am a girl 16, one of nine children. I have an older brother (no longer at home), and there are seven younger children, six girls and a boy, ranging in ages from 3 to 15. We live on a farm, and recently my parents bought some new trucks for milk delivery. At first, they had only one route. Now they have five; and they have hired men to drive the trucks.

Right after they bought the trucks, mother started spending her days in town. At first, she came home nights. She doesn't any more. Neither does dad. Every day, mother rides with one of the drivers on his route, although it isn't necessary. Dad doesn't care. I am left to look after the house and farm, take care of the children and see that they go to school.

Teen-Age Girl
Mothers Brood

A WHILE back, mother came in and I spoke to her about my getting a job, and her staying home with the kids. She said she would pay me $1.50 a week for my work here. She paid me for the next two weeks, then stopped. Last week she was home for about an hour; and while here she found fault with all of us, so that we were glad when she left. I don't believe she has any real love for any of us. Every time she sees us, she has all the smaller ones in tears; and yet they still say they love her, so I never try to discourage them.

Mother and my older brother don't get along, and he has had to stay away from home for a long time. He is going into the Army next month. Should I stay here? Or should I just leave, after telling her I am going to get a job? Is there any way I can get her to stay home and look after things? Her mother lives in another State and doesn't know anything about this: Should I write and tell her?

E. M.

Family Collapse
Familiar Story

DEAR E. M.: This kind of home situation is becoming a familiar story to family service agencies, since wartime conditions have given more people more money to spend than ever before. Fathers and mothers who stayed in the groove because they couldn't help themselves when times were hard, suddenly decide in the first flush of prosperity that they don't have to, and will not, put up with each other any longer. So they start capering as wildly as chickens with their heads cut off, just as your father and mother are doing,—leaving the children to shift for themselves.

Often it is a case where the father failed to give the mother consideration and companionship. With money in her pocket, she sets out to show him the worm has turned. She washes her hands of home and family, as if to say, "Now, let's see how you manage without me." He strikes back by clearing out, too; and their grudge fight continues from bad to worse, each growing more dissolute and irritable as the struggle proceeds,—with the children's welfare lost sight of, in the hateful contest.

Here Is Problem
For Case Worker

WHEN SUCH cases are called to the attention of children's protective associations, expert efforts are made to bring the parents to their senses. Sometimes, after talking things over with an impartial authority, they decide to bury the quarrel and go back together, for the children's sake. Occasionally, they decide on divorce or legal separation; but agree to a plan which takes account of the children's needs. They are given to understand that each has a duty to perform toward the children; and that their personal fight must not be "taken out" on the children. In cases where the parents don't want to see reason or do right, the children are made wards of the court,—and the law takes the parents by the back of the neck.

You need agency help with this problem, to transfer family responsibilities back to your parents, where they belong. And don't be afraid to reach out for it. As a country girl, you should turn to the county welfare board, located in your county seat,—either going in person or writing a letter. If you can't get to town, address your letter as follows (and I am using a fictitious town): "County Welfare Board, Blanktown, Md. Attention: Child Welfare Worker." A city girl in your predicament should appeal to the Family Service Association. Let the case worker decide whether to send an SOS to your grandmother, now or later.

M. H.

Mrs. Robert Clements to Head Smith College Club for Year

Mrs. Robert Clements was elected president of the Smith College Club of Washington at the annual meeting held recently at the YWCA.

Other officers, who will take over in another month, are: First vice president, Mrs. Gilbert Emerson; second vice president, Mrs. Alfred C. West; recording secretary, Mrs. Thomas Eliot; corresponding secretary, Mrs. David B. Williams; assistant corresponding secretaries, Mrs. Philip Jessup and Miss Cynthia Borden; treasurer, Mrs. Armand DuBois; assistant treasurer, Miss Giovanna Stewart; alumnae councilors, Mrs. Herbert S. Little and Mrs. Alfred Osgood.

Forty members of the club heard the annual report of the club made by the returning president, Mrs. L. Metcalf Walling, and reports of the treasurer, Mrs. Peter Berlin; the recording secretary, Mrs. Sherman Thayer; chairman of the scholarship committee, Miss Catherine Crook, and chairman of the nominating committee, Mrs. B. D. Hulen.

The proceeds of the benefit performance of Larry Adler and Paul Draper, $4500, were allotted one-third to Ginling College in China, one-third to college scholarships and one-third to the club endowment fund. Miss Crook reported on the scholastic records of the Washington girls aided by the club scholarships of the past four years.

Mrs. John Stenhouse, who had attended a recent meeting of the board of directors at the college in Northampton, brought news of the faculty, students and campus to the club members. She reported faculty changes, including the appointment of Hallie Flannagan Davis for one more year as dean of the college and then as full professor to head the department of theater.

Issue Invitations To Joint Recital

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lloyd and the faculty of Mount Vernon Seminary have issued invitations to a recital to be given at the Sulgrave Club Saturday, April 7, at 4 p. m.

Mme. Julia Elbogen, concert pianist, and Mme. Alice Gerstl Duschak, formerly of the Vienna Opera, will be heard. Both are members of the music faculty of the school.

Ration Points

March 27, 1945

SUGAR—Sugar stamp No. 35, good for 5 pounds of sugar, continues valid. Next sugar stamp becomes valid May 1.

MEATS—Red stamps Q5 through Z5, A2 through J2 are valid for 10 points each. Q5 through S5 expire March 31. Next red stamps will be validated April 1. Two red points are given in exchange for each pound of used fat turned in.

PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Blue stamps X5 through Z5, A2 through S2, good for 10 points each, continue valid. X5 through Z5, A2 and B2 expire March 31. New blue stamps will be validated April 1.

GASOLINE—A15 coupons, good for 4 gallons each, valid until June 30, 1945.

FUEL OIL—Period 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 coupons, good for 10 gallons per unit, continue usable for the rest of the heating year.

SHOES—Airplane stamps Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in Book Three, continue valid indefinitely.

By Anne Adams

Keep the home fires burning in a heart-and-flowers apron! Small size, Pattern 4920, takes just one yard! Easy embroidery included.

Pattern 4920 comes in sizes small (14-16), medium (18-20), large (40-42), extra large (44-46). Smart size, one yard 35-inch material.

This pattern, together with a needlework pattern for personal or household decoration, 20 cents.

Send 20 cents in coins for these patterns to The Washington Post, 131 Pattern Department, 243 West 17th st., New York 11, N. Y. Print plainly size, name, address, style number.

Send 15 cents more for the Anne Adams Fall and Winter Pattern Book, full of smart, fabric-saving styles. Free pattern for hat and muff-bag printed right in book.

Brooks.

MRS. VIRGIL V. McGEE
... Married in St. John's Church

Janet Johnson, Lieut. McGee Repeat Vows

St. John's Church, Georgetown, was the scene yesterday evening of the marriage of Miss Janet Basler Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Bambridge Johnson, wife of Colonel Johnson, to Lieut. Virgil V. McGee, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Niles McGee, Montgomery, Ala.

The bride wore a white satin gown with a lace yoke and train and long net veil. Her sister, Mrs. Lawrence Smithline, was matron of honor. Mrs. Clinton Basler, sister-in-law of the bride, and Miss Elinor Koenig were bridesmaids.

Ushers were Col. Warren Bothwell and Capt. Joseph A. Moynihan. A reception was held after the ceremony.

Mrs. McGee was graduated from Holton Arms and Lieutenant McGee attended the University of Alabama.

Jack Kurtzes On Honeymoon

Sacred Heart Church was the scene Saturday evening of the marriage of Miss Joanne Berberich, daughter of Mrs. Robert Berberich and the late Mr. Berberich, to Sergt. Jack Kutz, USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman C. Kutz, Oconto Falls, Wis. The Rev. Father L. J. Wenyre officiated. The bride wore a beige outfit with baby orchids.

Her sister, Mrs. William A. Tourville, was matron of honor. John Henessy was best man. A small reception was held at the home of the bride's mother.

After a brief honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz will make their home in Washington.

Mrs. Norman Kurtz and her daughter, Donna, came to Washington for the wedding.

Miss Snyder's Troth Revealed

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Snyder of University Park, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Maryanne Katherine Snyder, to Lieut. George C. Hill 2d, USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Hill, Salisbury, Md.

Miss Snyder is a senior at the University of Maryland and a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority. Lieutenant Hill, wounded in the Battle of Saipan, is stationed at the Navy Yard in Washington. Before entering the service he was a student at the University of Maryland and a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Spear Heads Foreign War Vets

Mrs. Mary P. Spear was elected president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the John Lyon Post, No. 3150, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Arlington, at last meeting.

Other officers elected are: senior vice president, Mrs. Estelle Kresilin; junior vice president, Mrs. Nena Diesman; chaplain, Mrs. Winnie Locke; guard, Mrs. Marguerite Crack; treasurer, Mrs. Hattie Musselman; conductress, Mrs. Virginia Dalby, and three-year trustee, Mrs. Alma White.

Jeanne Dugan was named secretary; Mrs. Dorothy Haney, patriotic instructress; Mrs. Helen Snowden, pianist, and Mrs. Laura Snowden, Mrs. Marian Davis and Mrs. Krahnke, color bearers.

Mrs. Parrish Joins Husband in Seattle

Mrs. John Rudolph Parris of Takoma Park has left for Seattle, Wash., to join her husband who is a baker, first class, USNR.

Mr. Parrish spent several weeks here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Parrish, also of Takoma Park. He is temporarily stationed in Seattle after being in the South Pacific.

Former Convent Student Weds In Florida

Dr. and Mrs. John Oliver La Gorce announce the marriage of the latter's daughter, Eleanor Whitaker Newell, to Bruce Arlington Patteson.

The ceremony was performed Saturday by the Rev. Christopher Sparling in St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Coral Gables, Fla., in the presence of a small group of relatives and friends.

Mrs. Patteson, who was unattended, was escorted and given in marriage by Dr. La Gorce. William B. Lynn was best man for Mr. Patteson.

Mrs. Patteson is the daughter of the late Wallace A. Whitaker, and is a graduate of Georgetown Visitation Convent here.

Following the ceremony, Dr. and Mrs. La Gorce entertained the small wedding party at dinner at Coral Gables Country Club.

After a brief trip, Mr. and Mrs. Patteson will be at home at 1531 Saragossa ave., Coral Gables, Fla.

Sylvia Gold Becomes Bride

Miss Sylvia Gold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Gold, became the bride of Bernard Lips-Hitch, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Lips-Hitch, in a pretty ceremony Saturday at 2 p. m., in Tifereth Congregation. Rabbi Silverstone officiated.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a dress of ivory velour with lace insets. Her matching headdress of lace held a fingertip veil and she carried a bouquet of white gardenias.

Mrs. Joseph Gold, matron of honor, wore a gold crepe frock with lime accessories, and carried a bouquet of mixed spring flowers. Miss Marion Gold served as maid of honor. Her costume was of coral crepe with blue accessories. Spring flowers also formed her bouquet. Miss Fredda Lips-Hitch was the bride's other attendant. She wore a pink dress and also carried an arm bouquet of spring flowers.

William Granirer, USNR, came down from New York to serve as best man.

Immediately following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. For her going-away costume the bride wore a gold gabardine suit with brown accessories and an orchid corsage. The couple left for a honeymoon trip to New York.

Hessler

MRS. BERNARD LIPS-HITCH
... In ivory velour

Town Talk

By Elizabeth Churchill

IT looks like Clare Luce will end up by being Jill of all trades and master of them all. Not content with being accomplished in playwriting, magazine writing, foreign corresponding, and political speaking; not content with being as beautiful as a movie actress, nor with being a Connecticut wise-cracker, to say nothing of her prowess as a politician, the rumor goes that Clare will let loose on the airwaves broadcasting a newscast. She'll return from overseas in the early part of April. I vow that even the Democrats will be glued to the dial.

Clare Luce

This same dandy line tells me that Clare has a bodyguard! Well now, if that is true, I suppose a body beautiful should have a guard, but goodness knows, I should think the only potshots that might be tossed in her direction would be political verbiage, and Clare is expert at tossing those right back again.

PEOPLE are anxious to know if the Jesse Joneses are planning to leave Washington since official duties no longer keep them here. The answer is "no." In the late spring they will go to Texas for a visit, and then to California, returning to D. C. in the early fall.

A hunch tells me that the reason they won't leave until late spring is because Mrs. Jones doesn't want to miss her Spanish lessons.

She belongs to the Shoreham Spanish classes which meet in the apartment of Mrs. Clarence Norton Goodwin twice a week, and she's about the most serious student there. She even feels bad when the professor scolds her, and looks as though she wished she'd had the presence of mind to bring him an apple.

A DELIGHTFUL new addition to the diplomatic set of Washington are General and Mrs. Birger Ljungbery. The General is the new Military Attache at the Norwegian Embassy. They arrived from Ottawa a short time ago and are now hotel-hopping. That five-day limit has kept them living in suit cases for more than two weeks now.

The general was Minister of Defense at the time of the invasion of Norway. Mrs. Ljungberg was for many years lady-in-waiting to the late Queen Maud. They made a dramatic escape to friendly territory.

She told me that the home of Crown Prince Olav and Princess Martha, has been occupied by none other than Quisling and that they are afraid that when he makes his ignominious departure, he may take revenge and destroy the lovely estate. What a change in character Quisling has had. At the end of the last war he did a magnificent job at relief work!

LIZZY TISH QUOTES. Do you suppose the "Work or Fight" Bill had its inspiration from Henry Wallace and Jesse Jones? For a time they were both counted among the jobless and also . . . (Oh, my! Will either of them speak to me again after this!)

Conversation overheard in the Mayflower cocktail lounge: "Isn't that Harold Ickes standing over there by the door?" asked Lizzy Tish.

"It certainly looks like him, but I don't believe it is," said her friend.

"Wouldn't it be just awful to LOOK like Harold Ickes and not BE Harold Ickes?" concluded Lizzy Tish.

JOHN GUNTHER is in Washington for a month writing part of his latest "inside" something. This time it's going to be "Inside America." Lizzy Tish wants to know when John Gunther is going to write "Inside John Gunther."

Names April 2 As Nuptial Date

The marriage of Miss Ellen Jane Phillips, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Phillips, St. Paul, Minn., to Capt. John Ely Simpson, USMCR, will take place in Washington April 2 at 4:30 p. m. in the Washington Cathedral. The bride-elect's father is president of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Mrs. E. T. F. Richards, jr., Rochester, N. Y., will be matron of honor and Miss Lorena Phillips, a student at Vassar, will be her sister's maid of honor.

Lieut. Cornelius F. Moses, USA, Savannah, Ga., will be best man. Ushers will be Capt. John M. McLaughlin, Savannah; Maj. W. Murray Sanders, Montclair, N. J.; Capt. Lewis W. Wadsworth, Winchester, Mass., and Capt. Peter W. Billings, Washington, all of the Army.

The bride-elect was graduated from Vassar College in 1943 and now holds a position with the War Department here.

Capt. Simpson, son of John William Simpson, Savannah, and the late Mrs. Simpson, was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1941. A veteran of Guadalcanal, he is a member of the First Marine Division sent to the Pacific in January, 1942.

Mrs. Disque Honor Guest At Tea Party

The Washington Club was the scene of a tea yesterday when Mrs. William Disque was honored by Mrs. Cleveland Newton, Mrs. Spencer Terry and Mrs. Robert Dyer.

Assisting the hostesses were Mme. Wei, wife of the Chinese Ambassador, Mme. Seni Pramoj, wife of the Thai Minister, Senora de Caceres, wife of the Honduran Ambassador, Mme. Kwapiszewska, wife of the Polish Minister-Counselor, Mrs. Dennis Chavez, Mrs. Owen Brewster, Mrs. Roy C. Woodruff, Mrs. John E. Rankin, Mrs. Karl LeCompte, Mrs. Paul McNutt, Mrs. Edward Stitt, Mrs. Albert Carter, Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, and Mrs. William Culbertson.

Mrs. Parker West, Mrs. Tomas Cajigas, Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, Mrs. Eldon Paul King, Mrs. James Durnan, Mrs. Lawrence Frost, Mrs. Walter Wyatt and Mrs. James Souby also assisted. Others were Mrs. Thomas Wadden, Mrs. Albert Mengle, Mme. Camille Chautemps, Mrs. Strickland Gillilan, and Mrs. Randolph Shannon.

In the receiving line was Miss Yvette Ballieu, daughter of Sir Clive and Lady Ballieu, who is the guest of Miss Maisie Howard for several days. With Miss Ballieu were Mrs. Owen McKevitt, Miss Anita Cajigas, Miss Christina Michels, Miss Achsah Dorsey the Misses Jane and Laura Belle Wyatt, Miss Indira Indirathout, Miss Nancy Sullivan and Miss Nancy Dyer.

Also in the receiving line were Mrs. Cloyd Heck Marvin, Mrs. Harold Burton, Mrs. Ira Crump, Mrs. John Rippey, a houseguest of Mrs. Newton, and Mrs. Louise Huber Renfro, the latter of St. Louis, Mo.

Others there were Mrs. Roy Bowker, Mrs. Brooks Setzer, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Mrs. E. Flavell Koff, Mrs. Wilfred Clearman, Mrs. Denny Lewis, Mrs. George Hartman, Mrs. Florence Berryman, Mrs. Michael Sullivan, Mrs. Rudolph Harrell, Mrs. Edward Morrison, Mrs. John Swartzell, Mrs. Oswald Schuette, and Mme. Pick.

Eat Breakfast For Healthier Grip on Life

By Ida Jean Kain

Most girls long to be slim, so they dash off to work with just a cup of coffee to go on. Well, the going isn't as smooth as it would be on a better breakfast. Failure to "break the fast" leads to fatigue, irritability and mistakes.

Whether it's in the interest of haste or hipline, it doesn't pay to skip breakfast. It determines whether you'll start making mistakes in the middle of the morning, or keep going strong until lunch. The hours between 10 and noon mark one of the high energy levels of the day.

Girls not accustomed to eating breakfast honestly believe they do not need this meal. If these same girls would eat a good breakfast for a week or two, they would be amazed to find how much less tired they would feel. And the thin girls who protest that they couldn't possibly eat a mouthful in the morning should try eating breakfast. It wouldn't be two weeks before they would look forward to tucking away a pretty good meal.

The girl who eats an adequate breakfast is more likely to be slim and healthy than the doughnut and coffee girl. This doesn't mean the office worker should have wheat cakes or waffles swimming in syrup and sausages on the side. An adequate breakfast includes fruit or juice, an egg, toast and coffee or cereal with milk in place of the egg. It's not high in calories.

Besides, the overweight hardly ever eats a good breakfast! That ought to prove that breakfast isn't fattening. Of course the answer is that the plump girl invariably makes up for her lack of breakfast by overeating at lunch. Consequently she is likely to be sleepy in the early part of the afternoon. A good breakfast would forestall overeating at noon.

Why not try the plan of eating a good breakfast, and a light but adequate lunch. It does lead to normal weight. And it might lead to a raise in pay!

Miss North Fetes Cousin at Dinner

Miss Romona North, daughter of the Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General and Mrs. Roy North, entertained at dinner last evening at the Shoreham in honor of her cousin, Pvt. William Robert Felts. Private Felts, a junior at the University of Arkansas Medical School, Little Rock, Ark., is visiting the Norths.

Guests included Miss Patricia Palmer, Gene Spears, Miss Florence Crawford, John McClure, Berry Barnes, Miss Edwina Pou Wadden, Col. "Nat" Martin, Miss Marian Alvord, Lieut. "Bud" Evans, Miss Anne Garey, Harry Billica, Miss Peggy Jackson, and Miss Claire Jennings.

Students Spending Vacation in Capital

Miss Shirley Altemus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward George Altemus, Bethesda, has returned home for the spring holidays from Harcum Junior College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., where she is studying merchandising.

Miss Shirley Peters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Peters, Chevy Chase parkway, has also returned home for her Easter vacation from Kendall Hall School, Peterborough, N. H., from which she will be graduated in June.

Miss Beard to Wed

Mr. and Mrs. George Warren Beard of Arlington, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Julia to Luther B. Kohne, jr., of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

The Gentler Sex

By Malvina Lindsay

Old Clothes

YES, INDEED, you're going to help in the clothing drive for the 125 million people overseas so desperately in need of something to wear. It's high time anyway you got rid of a lot of things in your closet. For instance, that old blue organza evening dress . . . and those fancy blouses and long skirts that some way never paired up just right . . . and that sequin bolero you thought was going to "make" all your little black dresses . . . and that pink negligee with the train, souvenir of your fleeting pursuit of seductiveness . . . and the fussy bed jacket you had saved to wear to the hospital—if you ever went . . . and those spindle-heeled pumps you keep making excuses for not putting on—but wait!

The folder said, "No evening dresses" . . . and only "durable shoes with low or medium heels."

Well, of course the cold and hungry Belgians, French, Greeks etc. would look a bit incongruous going about their drab tasks in your old party finery. What you really ought to do is to send that brown wool dress you never wear. Still . . . wool is getting scarce . . . and you might not be able to get any next winter. Yet you've had this dress for five years and you only wear it about once a season.

Still it might be terribly cold next winter—didn't some scientist say we were going into a cold climate cycle? Yet you know you don't like to wear wool dresses in steam-heated rooms and since you've gone into black, this dress is a fifth wheel. Still, it's perfectly good and there'd be sure to be some occasion next winter when you'd think "If I only hadn't given it away!"

THERE'S that beige topcoat you never wear because it is always too heavy or too light or the wrong color—still maybe we'll all be going around next winter virtually naked. You'd better hold on to it. You might send that silk print of prewar days. It has long sleeves and it's practical, yes and pretty—even if it is out of style. And it just hangs on in your closet year after year. Still . . . you can't get any material like that now.

You ought to get rid of those two scarfs you bought to liven up your black winter coat, but which failed to do the trick. Still . . . you might have a coat sometime they'd go with. Yet, you'd really like to send something, not only to make more room in your closet, but to help out the 30 million "statistically naked" people who need the clothes.

You think of the Belgian family of seven that had one shirt that was passed around for members to wear in turn—regardless of sex or age . . . of the French children who have to stay home from school when their one outfit is washed . . . of the crowds in Yugoslavia around a house of death offering all the money they have for the clothing of the deceased.

You think of proud and sensitive people wearing threadbare and tattered garments . . . of women never knowing the lift that a new dress or hat can give . . . of children deprived of the pride of putting on bright garments or shiny new shoes . . . of human beings striving to retain their self-respect and courage without the reinforcement of even adequate apparel.

YES, YOU MIGHT as well be frank with yourself. Clothes have meant a lot to your own morale in this war. Lots of times when you've been depressed and anxious, the putting on of something you've liked has lifted your spirit. And now across the seas, millions of women tired, discouraged, malnourished, bereaved, are trying to pick up their broken lives. Why they will not only need clothes that are warm—they will need clothes that will light a spark in their hearts!

Yes, you'll send the wool dress, and the silk one, and the coat, and the scarfs. And maybe something else—something that you hate more to part with, something you think will bring a light to the eye of the woman who receives it.

Next winter? Oh, forget next winter! What if it is cold? What if there is a clothes shortage? What if the war does go on for two, three, even 30 years? You'll take a chance on being able to meet whatever comes. You'll meet the future on what you are, not what you have hoarded in your clothes closet. You'll give your clothes a chance to work, to live, to be useful. You'll give them a future. You'll give their wearers a future. Who knows—maybe you'll give yourself a future?

Church Slates House Tour

Once again the Georgetown House Tour pops up its ever-popular head. Scheduled for Friday and Saturday, April 20 and 21, from 2 to 7 p. m., some 15 houses are to be open each day, according to the announcement of Mrs. Oliver McKee, jr., chairman.

Already she has been besieged with inquiries about this annual benefit sponsored by historic St. John's Church in Georgetown.

Members of her committee, all of whom are working on plans for the two-day pilgrimage, include Mrs. Dean G. Acheson, Mrs. Charles A. Baker, Mrs. Peter Belin, Mrs. Henry F. Butler, Mrs. John Caswell, Mrs. Stephen P. Dorsey, Mrs. Herbert Feis, Mrs. Theodore N. Gill, jr., Mrs. Mortimer Graves, Mrs. McGill James, Mrs. A. B. Johnson, Mrs. Ernest I. Lewis, Mrs. Henry Sheperd, Mrs. Emmons Smith and the Rev. F. Bland Tucker, rector of St. John's.

Lists of houses and places where tickets may be secured will be announced later.

Donaldson-McQuade Plans Announced

Mr. and Mrs. Chase Donaldson announce the engagement of their daughter, Ann, to John McQuade, Pittsburgh and New York.

Miss Donaldson attended Miss Portar's School, Farmington, Conn., and Bennington College, and is a graduate of the American Academy of Dramatic Art.

Mr. McQuade attended Columbia University and is identified with OWI radio programs. He is associated with the Theater Guild in one of their current productions.

Ruth Johnson Bethrothed

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson R. Johnson of Hyattsville, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Evelyn, to Yeoman 1/C Rex Peake, jr., Kingsport, Tenn. The wedding will take place April 4 in the Riverdale Presbyterian Church.

Girls—Women are you

PALE? WEAK? from loss of BLOOD-IRON?

Here's One Of The Best Home Ways To Build Up RED BLOOD!

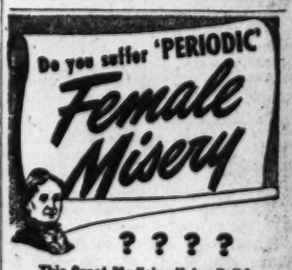
You girls who suffer from simple anemia or who lose so much during monthly periods that you are pale, feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—this may be due to low blood-iron.

So start today—try Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS—one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy to help build up red blood to give more strength and energy—in such cases.

Taken as directed—Pinkham's Tablets are one of the *very best* home ways to get precious iron into the blood. They help build up the RED QUALITY of the blood by reinforcing the haemoglobin of red blood cells.

Just try Pinkham's Tablets for 30 days—then see if you, too, don't remarkably benefit. Follow label directions.

Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS

Do you suffer 'PERIODIC' Female Misery

????

This Great Medicine Helps Build Up Resistance Against Such Distress!

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is *famous* not only to relieve monthly cramps, headache, backache, but also accompanying nervous tension, cranky, restless, tired, "dragged out" feelings—when due to functional monthly disturbances.

Pinkham's Compound is what Doctors call a *uterine sedative* because it has a soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs.

Taken regularly—this great medicine helps build up resistance against such distress. *A very sensible thing to do!* It's also a grand stomachic tonic. Follow label directions. Buy today!

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Please return your Chestnut Farms Milk bottles to the store where you buy Chestnut Farms Milk—or put them out for your milkman without delay.

CHESTNUT FARMS DAIRY

An Easter Tradition
Eat Breyers all-ways
ICE CREAM
Easter Special: BREYERS EGG NOG ICE CREAM

Dobbins Made Head of D. C. Traffic Club

By S. Oliver Goodman

Rowland E. Robbins, senior traffic officer of the War Food Administration, was elected president of the Traffic Club of Washington, it was announced yesterday.

Other officers were elected, as fo-ows: John W. Vessels, general agent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, first vice president; Lieut. Col. I. C. Olsen, chief of transportation, War Department, second vice president; Charles E. Milford, administrative officer, Army Finance Office, secretary-treasurer.

Named to the board of governors were Ralph Andreas, Lieut. Col. Richard M. Boyd, Bennett R. Dunn, L. Roy Early and J. L. Henning. Nonresident members of the board chosen were Eugene P. Barbre and B. M. Decker.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

B. & O. Net Mounts

Net income of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. advanced $96,540 in February, bringing the gain for the first two months to $415,730 over the same 1944 period.

February operating revenues of $29,836,892 were up $1,647,400. Most of the increase was accounted for by a $1,313,632 upturn in freight revenues, while passenger revenues gained $164,647. Operating expenses for the month were up $919,549, and taxes showed a $771,258 climb over the corresponding 1944 month.

For the first two months this year, B. & O.'s operating revenues aggregated $60,257,835, a gain of $3,203,429 over the like 1944 period. Fixed charges, including contingent interest for that period, were earned 1.7 times.

Net income for January and February was $3,155,091, against $2,739,361 for the same 1944 period.

Abbott in PCA Post

Jay C. Abbott, for several years an airline publicity representative in Washington, has been appointed manager of the news buraeu to be established in New York City by PCA (Pennsylvania-Central Airlines), it is announced by Ray Bell, PCA director of public relations. Mr. Abbott represented American Airlines in Washington, later joining the staff of the Douglas Aircraft Co.

2-Day Parley to Open

H. Lawrence Choate, Washington general agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey, announced last night that local agents of the company will attend a two-day conference, starting today, in the Wardman Park Hotel. Five home office aides will be present to discuss life insurance for corporations, partnership and sole proprietorships; also pension plans and profit-sharing trusts.

New Monthly Reports

The New York Stock Exchange yesterday announced all member firms had been requested to supply monthly the amount of credit used for transactions in securities and commodities.

In recent years this information had been supplied by 15 representative member firms on a monthly basis and by all member firms twice a year and formed the basis of estimates used by the Federal Reserve Board in compiling statistics on the use of credit in stock and commodity transactions.

The new regulations resulted from discussions with the Federal Reserve Board and were designed to provide more complete information on the use of credit in market operations and make it avaliable at an earlier date than had been possible under the old system.

Earnings Statements

Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp. and its voting-controlled subsidiaries including National Theaters Corp. and Roxy Theaters, Inc., report estimated net profit for 53 weeks ended December 30 of $12,400,000, equal to $6 a share on common stock. This compares with $10,901,000, or $5.37 a common share, for 1943.

Douglas Nets $7,685,227 on Billion Sales

Santa Monica, Calif., March 26 (AP).—Douglas Aircraft Co. reported today net income of $7,685,227 for the year ended November 30, 1944, or $12.81 a capital share, compared with $5,952,257 for the preceding year, or $9.92 a share.

The company set aside $2,715,000 as a provision for contingencies in the recent period, but allocated $6,950,000 for this reason in the fiscal year ended November 30, 1943.

On March 16 the company's backlog was listed at about two billion dollars. Of the total, 129-million dollars represented commercial orders for postwar airplanes to be built as soon as the Government permits.

Sales of $1,061,407,485 in 1944 established a new record. The company manufactured 60 per cent more pounds of airplanes and ports in 1944 than in 1943, and exceeded 1939 volume by 38 times.

The annual report said almost 25,000 airplanes, mostly heavy, medium and dive bombers and four- and two-engine military transports, have been built by Douglas since 1939.

"Through the operation of its cost plus a fixed fee contracts," said Donald W. Douglas, president, "with their self-limiting margins of profit, the company was able to pass o nto the Government savings during 1944 of 500 million dollars, as compared to the 1943 operations.

"Renegotiations of the 1943 earnings determined that no refunds were necessary and it is unlikely that any renegotiation payments will be required for 1944."

Reserve Board's Industrial Index Increases to 235

Industrial activity continued to rise slightly in February and the early part of March, the Federal Reserve Board said yesterday.

The board's index of industrial production was 235 in February, compared with 234 in January and 232 in the last quarter of 1944. The index was 244 in February a year ago.

The index is adjustted to allow for seasonal factors. An index of 235 means industrial production was 235 per cent of the 1935-1939 average.

Value of department store sales in February and the first half of March was one-fifth greater than in the same period last year. This reflected the earlier date of Eeaster this year and also continuation of the greater spending in evidence since the middle of 1944.

Wholesale commodity prices generally showed little change.

Activity in most munitions industries increased, but the general increase was offset by a decline in shipbuilding. Explosives and small-arms ammunition showed further large gains.

Output of cotton goods and shoes in February rose 5 per cent from January. Activity at meatpacking establishments continued to drop as pork and lard production declined further. Activity in rubber products industries in January and February was 6 per cent above last fall.

Goodyear Outpuut Up 38% in Year

Akron, Ohio, March 26 (AP).—Production of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in 1944 rose more than sixty million dollars in value over 1943 and the tonnage production of rubber good increased 38 per cent, P. W. Litchfield, chairman, said today at the annual meeting.

This showing was made, he said, despite some decline in the number of workers more than 25 thousand of whom are now in the armed services.

Litchfield said the carbon black scarcity "traces directly to haste and a lack of coordination among various Government bureaus having charge of production programs."

Litchfield said Goodyear's postwar plans for new products would absorb 30 per cent more workers in the rubber division than were employed before the war.

New York Bond Prices

By the Associated Press

Total sales, $8,370,000; previous day, $3,390,000; week ago, $10,884,550; year ago, $7,366,900; two years ago, $18,252,800; January 1 to date, $718,584,950; year ago, $911,858,650; two years ago, $1,021,117,950.

Dow-Jones Bonds

New York, March 26.

40 Bonds	106.47	—0.26
10 Higher grade rails	110.60	—0.20
10 Second grade rails	95.45	—0.84
10 Public utilities	109.22	—0.06
10 Industrials	107.20	—0.06

Sales in thousands	High	Low	Close
CORPORATION BONDS			
64 Am&FP 5 2030	99¼	98¾	99
55 Am T&T 3 '56	121⅛	119⅞	120
10 Am Tob 3 '62	103⅝	103⅛	103⅞
16 Armour & Co 3	103⅛	102⅝	102½
33 Arm & Co 3½ '64	106⅝	106⅛	106⅜
20 ACL 1st 4 '52	109	109	109
23 ACL 4½ '64	107⅛	106½	106½
100 B&O 4½ m '48	103	102	102
46 B&O '55 A	78⅝	77⅞	78
83 B&O '60 C	87¾	84½	84⅝
13 B&O 2000 D	78	77	77
9 B&O cv '60	78	77	77¾
131 B&O cv '60	67⅝	65⅛	65⅛
38 B&O 4 '48	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝
14 Bost Me 4½ '78	102	102	102
40 Can P 4½ '60	107⅜	106⅞	107⅛
99 CRR NJ 5 '87	48	39	43
13 CB & Q 4½ '77	107	106⅝	106⅝
43 C & NW 3½ '97	84	83	83
207 CMStP 5 '75	87⅝	84	84
486 CMStP 5 2000 A	87⅝	84	84
54 CMStP 4½ '89 C	90⅝	87⅝	87⅝
14 CMStP 4 '89 D	84	84	84
224 C & S 4½ '92	92½	91½	92
48 CRIP 4½ '52 A	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛
65 CRIP 4½ '60	94	93	93
36 CRI & P 4 '88	82	81	81
144 CRIP 5 '34 A	60½	60	60½
30 CCC&L 4½ '77	98	97¾	97¾
8 Col G 5 '61	108	108	108
1 Com Ed 3½ '58	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
12 Erie 4½ 2015	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
18 Erie 4 '95	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
38 Fla E C 5 '74	64	64	64
11 GM&O inc 2015	96	96	96
3 Gt No 6 DCT A	76	75½	76
40 H&M r 5 '57	71½	70½	70½
9 IC 4 '53	92½	92	92
18 IC r 4 '66	97⅛	94	97
94 IC 4¾ '66	83⅜	80¼	80½
35 ICCSL 5 '63 A	90¼	88½	88⅞
45 Int GN 6 '52	30⅝	29¾	29¾
26 Int GN 1st 6 '52	72⅛	71	72
37 Int HE 6 '44	81	78½	79
31 Int T&T 4½ '52	101¾	101	101
36 Int T&T 5 '55	104½	104	104
66 LVNY 4½ '50	86	86	86
14 Leh V 5 2003 st	62	61½	61¾
35 Leh V 4½ 2003	56	54½	54½
78 Leh V 4 2003	54½	52¼	52¼
91 MKT 5 '62A	91	90	90
71 MKT aj 5 '67	88	84⅞	85⅞
99 MKT 1st 4 '90	88¾	88¼	88½
73 MoP 5½ '49	17	16⅛	16¼
38 MoP 5 '65 A	79¾	78	78
88 MoP 5 '77 F	78¾	77¼	77¼
47 MoP 5 '78 G	78⅛	76¾	76¾
22 MoP 5 '80 H	78⅛	76¾	76¾
38 MoP 5 '81 I	78⅛	77	77
140 MoP g 4 '75	35	34	34
21 Mor&E 4½ '55	68⅛	67	67
11 Mor&E 3½ 2000	62⅜	61¾	62⅛
1 NYC 4 5 2013	94	92	92
153 NYC 4½ 2013 A	84¾	83¾	83⅜
69 NYC cn 4 '98	87½	86	86
80 NYNHH 6 '48	64¾	63½	63¼
44 NYNHH 4½ '67	62	61	61
19 NYNHH 4 '47	60	59½	59½
27 NYNHH 4 '56	60½	58⅝	59
40 NYNHH 4 '57	26	25	25
10 NYO&W 4 '92	20	19¼	20
30 NYWB 4½ '46	75⅝	25½	25⅝
44 Norf S 5 2014	58¼	55	55
61 Nor P 6 2047	106⅝	106¼	106½
120 Nor P 4 2047	98⅛	97⅛	97⅛
33 Nor P 4 '97	114⅛	114	114
33 Nor P 3 2047	78¼	76⅝	76⅝
7 Pen RR 4½ sd '70	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
11 Pen RR 4½ '81	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
8 Pen RR 3½ '52	105	104¾	104¾
13 Phil Co 4½ '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
32 Ph Rdg C & I 6 '84	224	221	221
7 Stnl Ltl 4½ '41	50	50	50
67 St L SF 5 '50 B	56⅝	55½	56
632 St L SF 4½ '78 A	41	39	39¾
237 St L SF 4 '50 A	52½	52½	52½
5 St L SW 5 '89	60½	60½	60½
20 Sav F&W 4 '50	44¼	44¼	44¼
18 So Pac 4½ '68	92¾	91¾	92
60 So Pac 4½ '81	93¾	92½	92½
244 So Pac 4½ '69	92½	91½	91½
23 So Pac H 4 '55	106⅛	106	106¼
22 So Pac 4 Or '77	99	98	98
13 So P SPT 4 '50	106⅛	106	106
11 Spo Int cn 5 '94	107½	107½	107½
28 Sou Ry 4 '56	98½	97¾	97¾
64 TAAte 55 '60	53	51	51
4 TAPac 1st 4 '67	106½	106½	106½
16 Tex Pac 5 '79	106⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6 Tex Ry 3½ '66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
32 WestPac 5 '45	101¼	100½	101¼
11 WestPac 5 '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 WestPac 5 '64	107¼	107¼	107¼
26 WestMd 4 '52	80	80	80
45 WVaC & C 4 '60	36	28½	28½
16 WVaC 4 '70	37¼	36	36½

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total sales, 1,390,000 shares; previous day, 450,000; week ago, 1,067,200; year ago, 692,650; two yeyars ago, 1,999,260.

Dow-Jones Stocks

March 26.—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	
30 ind.	153.38	153.62	151.74	152.27	—2.09
20 rails	50.66	50.70	49.58	49.72	—1.28
15 utils.	27.45	27.46	27.02	27.09	—0.43
65 stocks	56.89	56.96	56.09	56.27	—0.96

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 77,600; rails, 129,770; utilities, 72,400; 65 stocks, 279,770.

	Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	5	62	61½	61½	—1¼
ACF-Brill Mot	15	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
Acme St	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	— ⅝
Adams Exp	23	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
Adams-Millis	2	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
Addressog-Mul	3	22⅛	22¾	22¾	—1⅛
Air Reduction	7	44¼	43⅞	44	— ½
Alaska Juneau	13	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
Alle Corp	106	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Alle pf	48	40½	39⅛	40	—1½
Alle or pf	4	62¼	61¾	62¼	—1⅜
Alle Lud Stl	30	29⅝	29	29	—1
Allen Indust	6	15	14½	14½	— ¾
Al Chem & Dye	4	155	153¼	153¼	—2½
Allied Mills	4	31¼	31⅛	31¼	— ¼
Allied Stores	21	22	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
Allied Sk pf	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg	18	42⅝	41¼	41⅝	—1⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf	2	115	115	115	—2
Alpha P Cem	2	24½	24	24½	— ¼
Amal Leather	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Amerada	9	111	106	109½	—4
Am Airlines	8	44⅞	43⅛	44	—1⅝
Am Bank Note	6	23½	22¾	22¾	—1¼
Am Bosch	2	18⅝	17½	17½	—1⅛
AmCable & Rad	53	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅜
Am Can	6	92	90½	90½	—1½
Am Car & Fdy	14	42⅜	41½	41½	—1⅜
Am Car & F pf	3	100⅝	100	100⅛	— ⅞
Am Ch & Cable	12	28¼	27⅜	27⅜	—1
Am Colortype	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug	6	19⅞	19½	19⅞	—
Am Distill	11	34	32½	32¾	—1⅝
Am Encaus Tul	1	119	119	119	+1
Am Export Li	6	32	30¾	30¾	—1⅛
Am & For Pow	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—
Am&FP $6 pf	4	92½	92	92	—
Am&FP $7 pf	4	97¼	96	96⅛	—2⅜
Am&FP 7 pf	21	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS	2	42	41	41	—1⅛
Am H & Leather	11	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
Am Home Prod	11	70½	70	70½	— ⅛
Am Ice	3	8	8	8	—
Am Ice pf	1	79	78	79	—2
Am Internat	8	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Am Locomo	75	21¾	20¾	20¾	—1
Am Locomo pf	3	110½	110½	110½	—
Am M & Fdy	8	21⅝	21	21	— ⅝
Am Mf & Met	9	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Am Metal	7	28	27¼	27¾	—
Am Pow & Li	46	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—
Am P&L $5 pf	19	69	67½	68⅝	—1⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	27	63¾	61	62	—1⅝
Am R & St S	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	—
Am Roll Mill	62	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
Am Safety Raz	7	21½	21	21	—1
Am Seating	3	21½	20½	20½	—1
Am Sm & R	34	45	44	44⅛	—1
Am Stl Fdrs	44	29⅜	28½	29	—1⅛
Am Stores	6	21¾	20½	20½	—1⅛
Am Stove	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	—
Am Sugar Ref	4	47⅝	46¾	46¾	—1⅛
Am Sumat Tob	1	32	32	32	—
Am Tel & Tel	23	161⅝	160¼	160¼	—1½
Am Tobacco	2	68	68	68	—1¼
Am Tob B	5	69½	69	69¼	—
Am Type Fdrs	11	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Am Viscose	4	45½	44¾	44¾	—1¼
Am Viscose pf	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	—
Am Wat Wks	55	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—
Am Woolen	11	9¼	9⅛	9⅜	—
Am Woolpf	6	105	100½	101½	—6
Am Zinc L&S	7	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—
Anaconda Cop	99	31	30¼	30⅜	—1
Anchor Hock Gl	13	28⅜	28	28	—1
A P W Prod	21	5	4¾	4¾	—
Arch-Dan-M	3	51	50	50	—1
Armour & Co	101	7	6¾	6⅞	—
Armour pr pf	2	104	104	104	—
Armstrong Corp	49	23¼	22¾	23⅛	—
Arnold Const	1	12	12	12	—
Artloom Corp	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—
Assd Dry Goods	9	19	18½	18⅝	—
Associated Inv	4	15	14⅝	14⅝	—
Atch T & S F	46	83¾	82	82½	—2⅜
Atch T&SF pf	2	107⅜	107¼	107¼	—
Atl Coast Line	35	66½	64¾	64¾	—2
Atl G&W Indies	1	6	6	6	—
Atl Refining	21	32½	31¾	32⅛	—
Atlas Corp	13	15¾	15½	15½	—
Atlas Tack	2	19½	19½	19½	—
Aust Nichols	1	11	11	11	—
Autocar Co	8	17	17	17	—
Aviatios Corp	111	5¾	5¾	5¾	—
Bald Loco ct	62	27⅜	26¾	26¾	—
Balt & Ohio	13	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—
Balt & Ohio pf	69	27½	26	26⅜	—1
Bangor & Ar	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	—
Barber Asph	7	34½	33½	34	—
Barker Bros	1	11½	11½	11½	—
Barnsdall Oil	43	20¾	19¾	19¾	—1⅛
Bath Ir Wks	24	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	—
Bayuk Cigars	6	35	34¾	34¾	—1
Beatrice Cream	2	39⅝	37¾	37¾	—2
Beech Airc	3	11	10½	10⅝	—
Beech Aluc	1	16	15⅝	15⅝	—
Bendix Aviat	26	50	48½	48½	—1⅝
Benef Ind Ln	4	22⅝	22	22	—
Best & Co	1	46	46	46	—1⅛
Best Foods	6	74¾	73¾	74	—
Beth Steel	71	71½	70	70	—1
Beth Stl pf	2	135¾	135	135	—2
Bigelow-Sanf	3	56⅛	56	56⅛	—
Black & Decker	3	25½	24¾	24¾	—
Blaw-Knox	24	13¾	13¾	13¾	—
Bliss & Laugh	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	—1
Boeing Airplane	26	19	18½	18⅝	—
Bond Stores	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	—
Bond Stra pf	1	119	119	119	+1
Borden Co	15	35½	34⅝	34⅝	—1
Borg-Warner	15	37	36½	36⅝	—
Boston & Maine	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	—
Bower Roll Bear	3	48	48	48	—
Brandt Airw	13	18¼	17⅞	18	—
Brew Corp Am	1	50	50	50	—1
Bridgeport Br	11	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	—
Briggs Mfg	16	38⅜	38	38	—
Briggs & Strat	2	41	41	41	—
Bristol-Myers	4	51⅛	51¼	51⅛	—
Brklyn Un Gas	16	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	—
Brown Shoe	1	47½	47½	47½	—
Brunsw-Balke	8	26	25½	25½	—
Bucy-Erie	16	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—
Budd Wheel	7	10¼	10	10⅛	—
Budd Wheel pf	31	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	—
Buffalo Forge	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	—
Bullard Co	1	20	20	20	—
Bulova Watch	3	57⅜	56¾	56¾	—2¼
Burl Mills new	16	21⅝	20½	20⅝	—1
Burr Add Mach	17	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	—
Bush Terminal	15	7⅞	7½	7½	—
Butler Bros	15	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—
Butte C & Z	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—
Byers (A M) Co	28	17	16½	16½	—1
Byron Jackson	6	23½	22¼	22¼	—1
Calif Packing	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—
Callahan Z-Lead	53	3	2⅞	2⅞	—
Calumet & Hec	27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
Campbell Wy	7	21	20	20	—1
Can Dry Gi Ale	31	32½	31¾	31¾	—
Canad Pacific	36	12	11¾	11¾	—
Capital Adm A	3	12½	12	12	—⅛
Carpenter Stl	3	33	32	32	—
Carrier Corp	19	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
Carrier Corp pf	1	66½	66½	66½	—
Carriers & Gen	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	—
Case (J I) Co	9	37	36⅞	37	—
Caterpil Trac	14	52⅜	49⅝	49⅝	—2
Celanese Corp	19	44½	42½	42½	—2¼
Celotex Corp	12	15⅜	15	15	—
Cent Aguirre	14	21	20½	20½	—
Cent Foundry	22	4	4	4	—
Cent RR N J	2	11	10⅞	11	—
Cent Vio Sug	2	25	25½	25½	—
Cerro de Pas	1	34½	34	34	—⅛
Certain-id Pr	40	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
Chain Belt	1	22	22	22	—
Champ Pap&F	3	30¼	30	30	—
Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	—
Ches Corp Va	1	15	15	15	—
Ches & Ohio	52	49	48	48½	—
Chi & E Ill	13	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—
Chi & Ill A	1	177	174	174	—
Chi Grt West	15	6¼	6	6⅛	—
Chi Grt W pf	12	24⅝	24	24	—
Chi Mail Or	1	20	20	20	—
Chi Mail Pr	44	29½	28	28½	—1⅜
Chi & NW pf	16	59½	58½	58⅝	—1
Chi Pneu Tool	11	24	23½	23⅝	—⅛
Chickasaba C O	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	—
Childs Co	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
Chrysler Corp	60	95¾	94¾	94¾	—1
City Ice&Fuel	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—
City Stores	15	11⅛	10¾	10¾	—
Clark Equip	2	53	53	53	—1
Clev Graph Br	6	45¼	44	44½	—
Climax Molyb	14	37¼	36½	36½	—
Cluett Peabody	4	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	—
Coast Co	12	32½	32½	32½	—
Colgate-Palm-P	6	32½	32½	32½	—
Collins & Aik	36	35¼	35¼	35¼	—⅛
Col Fuel & Ir	8	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	—
Colum B'cast A	9	32⅜	31	31	—1
Colum B'cast B	3	32	31½	31½	—⅛
Colum G & E	81	4⅝	4½	4½	—
Col G&E 6% pf	6	96	94½	94½	—1½
Colum Pict	1	21½	21½	21½	—
Colum Carbon	2	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
Coml Credit	7	41	40½	40⅝	—
Coml Invest Tr	17	46	45¼	45½	—
Coml Solvents	29	107½	107½	107½	—
Com'wlth Edis	18	29½	29	29⅛	—
Com'wlth & Sou	33	1	1	1	—
Com & Sou pf	5	93	92½	93	—
Congol-Nairn	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	—⅛
Consol Cigar	2	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Cons Copperm	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	—
Cons Edison	74	24½	23⅝	23⅝	—
Cons Edison pf	29	107½	107½	107½	—
Con Film Ind	1	5	5	5	—
Cons F Ind pf	4	29½	28¾	28¾	—
Cons Laundries	2	13¾	13¼	13¼	—
Cons Nat Gas	13	34	34¼	34⅛	—
Con R R Cub pf	20	20	19½	19½	—
Cons Vultee	45	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	—
Cons Vultee pf	8	27¼	27	27	—1
Consol'n Coal	5	20	19	19	—1⅛
Container Corp	5	27	26¾	26⅞	—
Cont Bak	47	9⅝	9	9⅛	—
Cont Can	10	40	38⅜	40	—
Cont Diam Fib	2	11½	10⅝	10⅝	—
Cont Ins	2	50½	50½	50½	—
Cont Motors	127	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
Cont Oil Del	11	33¼	31⅝	32¼	+
Cont Steel	3	33	33	33	—
Cooper-Bess	3	18	17¾	18	—
Copperweld Stl	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	—
Corn Products	6	61½	61½	61½	—
Cornell-Dub El	7	18	17½	17½	—
Coty Inc	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	—
Coty Internat	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	—
Crane Co	17	28½	27¾	27¾	—
Cream of Wh	3	27½	27½	27½	—
Crosley Corp	17	30½	28⅝	29¼	—1¾
Crown C & S	9	39	38½	38½	—⅛
Crown Z pf	9	49¾	49¾	49¾	—
Crown Zellerb	8	21	20¾	20¾	—
Crucible Steel	28	41¼	40¼	40¼	—1
Crucible Stl pf	4	96½	95	95½	—1½
Cub-Am Sugar	9	16½	16	16⅛	—
Cuddahy Pack	3	29	28½	28½	—⅝
Cuneo Press	4	30½	30	30	—
Cunning Dr St	2	29½	29	29	—
Curtis Publishg	51	9½	9	9	—
Curtis Pub pr pf	3	60	60	60	—1
Curtiss-Wr	138	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—
Curtiss-Wr A	16	19¾	19½	19½	—
Cutler-Hamm	6	26¼	26	26	—
Davega Stores	2	13	13	13	—
Davison Chem	17	17⅛	16½	16⅝	—
Decca Record	1	36	36	36	+
Deere & Co	10	40⅜	39¾	39¾	—
Deere & Co pf	3	38½	38½	38½	—
Del & Hudson	11	42¾	42½	42⅝	—
DelLack & West	41	8	8	8	—
Detroit Edison	13	22⅞	22½	22½	—
Diam Match	1	25	25	25	—
Diam T Motor	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
Dist Corp-Seag	8	42	39½	39½	—
Dixie Cup	2	18½	17½	17½	—
Doehler Jarvis	7	19⅛	19	19⅛	—
Dome Mines	30	23¾	22¾	23¼	—
Douglas Airc	8	65	65	65	—1½
Dresser Indust	7	17¾	16¾	16¾	—
Dunhill Int	9	13½	12⅞	13	—
du Pont de N	1	158⅝	158⅛	158⅞	— ⅜
Eagle Pich Ld	8	14	14	14	—
Eastern Air L	12	51½	50¾	50¾	—1
East K Stl	19	18¼	18¼	18¼	—

	Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Eastman Kodak	1	176	176	176	—2
Eaton Mfg	6	54	53	53¾	—2
Elastic Stop N	5	10⅛	10	10	—

Today's Radio Programs

Tuesday — Washington — Eastern War Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 6, 7, 8:30, Prelude, 6:05-7, Clock, 7:10-7:45, 8-9, David Wills, 7:45.	News, 6, 7, 7:55, 8:30, Bill Herson 6:05-9, World Roundup, 8.	Sign On and Music, 5:30, News, 5:45, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, Art Brown, 6:35-9.	WINX News, 6, 7, 7:30, 8, Jerry Strong, 6:05-9.	News, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30; Crowley, 6:45-7, Bob Ellis, 6-9:00.	Corn Squeezin' Time, 5:45, 6:45, Godfrey, 7-9:15, Mahoney, 7:40, News, 8-8:15.
9 :00 :15 :30 :45	Breakfast Club	Fun and Folly With Ed East and Polly; News; Banghart Broadway Melodies	News; Art Brown Brown at the Organ Listen Ladies	News; Music In the Air Alice Lane	Music Salon	News, Godfrey Home Service Daily CBS Air Theater
10 :00 :15 :30 :45	My True Story Yours Alone Listening Post	News of the World Lora Lawton Nation's Rations Finders Keepers	News Fashions; GI Interview Shady Valley Folks	News; Music Music Hall	Bing Crosby Good Neighbor Club News; Neighbor Club Good Neighbor Club	Valiant Lady Ligh' of the World Evelyn Winters Bachelor's Children
11 :00 :15 :30 :45	Breakfast With Tom Breneman Ruth Crane	Road of Life Rosemary Star Playhouse David Harum	News, B. Repaid Ask Jane Porterfield Take It Easy Time What's Your Ideal	News; Symphony Carpenter's String Quartet in A Minor	Blessed Eventer Great Scott News; Great Scott Great Scott	Amanda Second Husband Bright Horizon Aunt Jenny
12 :00 :15 :30 :45	News; Evans Little Show Glamour Manor	News; Improvisations Look to This Day Matinee Today	News; Wm. Lang Morton Downey Texas Rangers Music for Luncheon	WINX News Hollywood News Weather; Cugat Casa Cugat	Password Please News; Polly and Mike Hunnicutt	Kate Smith Speaks Big Sister Helen Trent Our Gal Sunday
1 :00 :15 :30 :45	Baukhage Talking Jack Berch Music Box	Nancy Osgood (Edmund O'Brien Gardening Morgan Beatty	News, Compton Luncheon With Lopez Stone and Brito John J. Anthony	WINX News Musical Bouquets	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Life Can Be Beautiful Ma Perkins News; Bernadine Flynn The Goldbergs
2 :00 :15 :30 :45	Music Box News for Schools Blue Correspondents	Guiding Light Today's Children Woman in White Church Hymns	News, Cedric Foster Top Tunes Never Too Old	News; Judge Rhythm Judge Rhythm	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Two on a Clue Rosemary Perry Mason Tena and Tim
3 :00 :15 :30 :45	Ladies Be Seated Accent on Music	American Woman Ma Perkins Pepper Young's Family Right to Happiness	Compton; Music True Detective The Smoothies Russ Hodges	WINX News T For Two	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Mary Marlin Janice Grey News, Bob Evans News for Women
4 :00 :15 :30 :45	"Time" Views News Accent on Music News; Evans Hop Harrigan	Backstage Wife Stella Dallas Lorenzo Jones Young Widow Brown	Walter Compton Russ Hodges	News; Rhythm Range Rhythm Range Jam for Supper	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	G.E. House Party ; News Sing Along Club
5 :00 :15 :30 :45	Terry and Pirates Dick Tracy Jack Armstrong Captain Midnight	When a Girl Marries Portia Faces Life Just Plain Bill Front Page Farrell	Chick Carter Superman Small Fry-Art Brown Tom Mix	News; Music Hall Music Hall	Band of the Day Sinatra vs. Crosby News; Theater of the Air	Stump Us News; City Desk The Factfinder
6 :00 :15 :30 :45	News; Optimists Earl Godwin Martin Agronsky Ethel and Albert	News; Leif Eld Musicade Musicade; Bergman Lowell Thomas	News; Music Frank Young, Piano Johnson Family Russ Hodges	WINX News Sunset Serenade Music by Jack Smith	News; Melody Lane Melody Lane News and Sports Jam Session	Mahoney, Costello Edwin C. Hill 6:30 Show News; J. Harsch
7 :00 :15 :30 :45	Headline Edition Raymond Swing One Man's Family	Perry Como News of the World Everything for the Boys	Fulton Lewis, Jr. Mutual Musicale Bulldog Drummond	WINX News Close Harmony Charles Pergler World and America	Romantic Rendezvous Lincoln Hotel Orch. Talking Pictures Bible Question Box	Jack Kirkwood Show Music That Satisfies American Melody Hour
8 :00 :15 :30 :45	Ted Malone Lum 'n' Abner Allan Young Show	Johnny Presents Ginny Simms Date With Judy	News, F. Singiser Richard Eaton Roy Rogers Show	News; Short but Sweet Auto Answers Town Opera House	Red Cross Program Lef's Sing (Navy) News; 1450 Club 1450 Club	Big Town Theater of Romance ; News
9 :00 :15 :30 :45	Senator Connally NormanGordon Sings Spotlight Bands (Bob Strong)	Mystery Theater Fibber McGee and Molly	Gabriel Heatter News Background American Forum Of the Air	News; Symphony Shostakovich's Symphony No. 5 (Rodzinski)	Richard Eaton 1450 Club News; 1450 Club 1450 Club	Inner Sanctum This Is My Best
10 :00 :15 :30 :45	This Is Our Duty Palestine Speaks Listen, the Women	Bob Hope Hildegarde	Curtain Calls World's Most Honored Music	News; Memories Letter to Buzz Moonlight Cocktail The Drifter	1450 Club News; Rhapsody Mike Hunnicutt	Service to the Front Rep. William Hill Behind the Scenes
11 :00 :15 :30 :45	News; Evans Hour of Dreams	News; Music Richard Harkness Words at War	News, Billy Repaid Fulton Lewis, Jr. Wings for Tomorrow	News; Music Musical Roundup Traffic Court	News; Cantor Shapiro Cantor Shapiro News; Hits of the Day Hits of the Day	News; Daly and Howe Arch McDonald's Moondial Feature Story

BOYS! *Inquire about the good Post delivery routes now open. Phone NAtional 4200, Extension 236*

TERRY

HO SHEE! THAT JAP TRIED TO RAM THE TRANSPORT ON THE TAKEOFF! ONE OF OUR GUYS SLAMMED INTO HIM...THEY BOTH WENT DOWN-RIGHT OVER THE RIDGE!
TERRY! COME BACK! THE JAP GROUND TROOPS WILL RUN TO THAT WRECK!

MARY WORTH

MRS. WORTH--SHOULD I HAVE MY MIND WASHED OUT WITH SOAP--OR IS MY SENIOR PARTNER DEVELOPING A MORE THAN PATERNAL INTEREST IN HIS SECRETARY?
MISS LAYNE IS A VERY SWEET GIRL, MR. MARKS!
FAINT PRAISE, INDEED! LYRIC IS A DREAM IN TECHNICOLOR!--IF I WEREN'T WEARING A MATRIMONIAL NOSE RING---MMM!
BUT MATT IS A LONELY WIDOWER! ABOUT RIPE TO LOSE HIS HEAD OVER A PRETTY FACE!
I'M SURE MR. BRAND IS TOO SENSIBLE TO--- BECOME INVOLVED WITH AN EMPLOYEE, MR. MARKS!
I HATE TO ASK YOU TO WORK TONIGHT, LYRIC!--BUT--WITH YOUR BEING AWAY YESTERDAY---YOU UNDERSTAND---?
YES, MR. BRAND--! I DO UNDERSTAND!

MICKEY FINN

STICK 'EM UP! AND TURN 'AROUND!
DO WHAT HE SAYS, MICKEY! THE BLOW ON HIS HEAD HAS CLEARED HIS MIND!
CLICK!
B-BY GOLLY! I-I FORGOT TO LOAD IT!
WELL, MULROONEY --THAT WAS CERTAINLY USING YOUR HEAD!

MYRTLE

SAMPSON PUT THAT ON THERE! WE PLAY THE CLOSET IS AN ELEVATOR!
WELL, I'M PUSHING THE BUTTON; BUT THE ELEVATOR DOESN'T COME!
YEH! I KNOW.
THAT'S WHAT MAKES IT SEEM LIKE A REAL ELEVATOR!

DIXIE DUGAN

WELL--LET'S GIT UNPACKED
WHAT'S THAT?
THE DOOR
MRS. DUGAN, HERE IS THE SCRIPT
IT'S GOING TO BE A PERIOD MUSICAL, DID BRADLEY TELL YOU?
NOW THE COSTUMES FOR THE CHORUS--
JUST A MOMENT, JOE--LET'S GET THE PRINCIPALS SET UP FIRST

DON WINSLOW

GET A DOCTOR!
NO USE.... HE'S DEAD!
I-IT CAN'T BE!
INSPECTOR, LET ME HAVE THE ROCK THAT STRUCK AH TONG!
I WRAPPED IT UP AS EVIDENCE!
JUST AS I THOUGHT! SNAKE VENOM!

CHIEF WAHOO and STEVE ROPER

LEFTY!--I'M SINKIN' FAST!--- S--SAVE ME---! I DON'T WANTA CROAK --- THIS WAY--!
GEE, "MEATLESS!" THAT'S EASIER SAID THEN DID!--I AIN'T GONNA WADE OUT IN THAT STUFF!
MAYBE THERE'S --A-- ROPE --- IN THAT --- WAGON---!
HOLY SOCKS!--SO TH' LITTLE INJUN WAS RUNNIN' THIS RODEO! --- KNOCKED OUT COLD, TOO!
WELL,--- WE AIN'T GONNA HAVE ANY MORE TROUBLE FROM HIM ---!

WINNIE WINKLE

WINKLE SUSIE BURNS WITH ENVY AT THE OFFICE, DAISY AND PRINCE BEN DEY ALI BABA RHUM-KNOWN TO DAISY AS MR. BEN DEY-ARE LUNCHING AT THE ELITE RITSWAANK HOTEL.-----
S'TOO BAD YA DIDN'T MEET ME A FEW WEEKS LATER, MR. DEY!!
WHY DO YOU SAY THAT, MISS DRIP?
BECAUSE, BY THEN, I'D BE FINISHED WITH TH' CHARM COURSE I'M TAKIN'!
AND WHAT, MAY I ASK, IS THE OBJECT OF A CHARM COURSE?
I EXERCISE AN' DIET SO I CAN TAKE OFF WEIGHT AN' GET TO BE NICE AN' THIN.....
NO! NO! YOU MUST NOT DO THAT, MISS DRIP!
YOU ARE CHARMING JUST AS YOU ARE! PROMISE ME YOU WILL PLEASE STOP TAKING THIS COURSE!!!
OKAY! I WAS GONNA ORDER A DIET LUNCH --NOW I'LL HAVE TH' WORKS!!

KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

SQUINT'S ESCAPING!
SO LONG, SUCKERS!
YOU HIT HIM, KING! THAT MAKES TWO!
DEEP IN THE WOODS! SPLIR UP, LACKEY! DO YE NAY HEAR YON SHOT? GASTON! WHAT'S WRONG?

DONALD DUCK

PAINT VARNISH WALLPAPER
A QUART O' PAINT, A PAINT BRUSH, A ROLL OF WALL PAPER AND WRAP IT AS A GIFT, PLEASE!
PAINT
3-27
ANTLER BERLIN GERMANY
U.S. MAIL

CRANBERRY BOGGS

WHEEEW--- I FINALLY GOT YER SHED COVERED WITH RED PAINT, WOODCHUCK. SUFFERIN' SARDINES! WOTCHA DOIN' NOW?
JIST PUTTIN' AN EDGE ON MY GRAN'PA'S SABRE. IT'S PER. YER PENCIN' LESSON!
YA MEAN I GOTTA DUEL THAT CRAZY ARTIST WITH THIS?
NAW, YA HAVE YER CHOICE OF TH' WEAPONS--- ANYWAY, YA NEED PRACTICE--NOW, I'LL WAVE TH' TARGET AN' YA TRY TO STICK IT!
RAOUL DABBE
HEY- KEEP YER EYE ON TH'--- HEY, CRAM-EEEK!!!
RIP!
OOOH M'GOSH, G-G-GOLLY, WOODCHUCK, I-I-I BE SORRY--HONEST--!
AAW--GO PEEL AN EEL!!

JOE PALOOKA

A DEAD JAP--ANOTHER--IT'S A JAP BOAT---
GOLLY--WONDER WHAT HAPPENED--OH-OH--THEY WERE STRAFED BY A PLANE--DECK RIPPED BY BULLETS HOT DOG--
WELL, I'LL GO IN THE CABIN--GOLLY ANOTHER DEAD ONE--THEY'LL HAFTA GO OVERBOARD--UGHHHH---

THE SEA HOUND

HERR KRATZ, I THINK THAT IS THE END OF CAPTAIN SILVER!
YA WOHL!
NO ONE WHO MAKES AN ENEMY OF THE WITCH DOCTOR CAN LEAVE THE JUNGLE ALIVE!
BLOCKED!

SUPERMAN

SO--OGIES CAN'T SEE EACH OTHER ANY MORE THAN HUMANS CAN SEE 'EM, EH?
NO... THAT'S WHY ON OUR ISLAND, IT WAS SO DULL.
WE COULD NEVER GET INTO MISCHIEF.
HOW'S THAT?
BECAUSE WE COULD NEVER TELL WHEN THE BIG OGY WAS AROUND HEARING US. AND HE'S TOUGH!
HE DROWNS ALL THE OTHER OGIES OUT!
WHAT'S SO AMUSING, SUPERMAN?
ARE YOU LAUGHING AT US?
I WAS JUST THINKING OF HOW FUNNY IT'LL BE WHEN THE BIG OGY FINALLY CATCHES UP WITH YOU TWO RUNAWAYS!
?!
!?
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NAPOLEON

THIS IS THE 34TH OF A SERIES

AMERICA WANTS PROSPERITY

★

A BOOK to be published early in April by the McGraw-Hill Book Company carries the provocative title "Prosperity: We Can Have It If We Want It." Its authors, Messrs. Shields and Woodward, state in vigorously challenging terms their conviction that the United States will emerge from war with human, material and technological resources adequate to provide a nation-wide standard of living unprecedented in world history. They present, too, their formulation of the several policies and procedures which must be followed by government, business, and labor if we are to realize our potential for a high and sustained prosperity unmarred by prolonged periods of severe unemployment and business stagnation such as have haunted our economic past.

The specific proposals set forth will elicit both enthusiastic acclaim and acrid dissent, for the book deals in far from gentle fashion with many of the currently fashionable panaceas for assuring prosperity by magic formula. It examines, and discards as effective guarantors of prosperity, whatever their individual merits upon other grounds, programs for public works, slum clearance, subsidizing of small business, foreign loans, social insurance, deficit government spending, redistribution of income, the numerous formulae for monetary management, repeal of the anti-trust laws, or any of the loosely-phrased admonitions that government should do nothing and allow everything to take its course untrammeled by controls of any kind.

On the positive side, the book urges clear recognition of the fact that prosperity, under a system of business enterprise, depends primarily upon the existence of competitive incentives that spur capital investment to provide better tools and equipment, that improve organization and technology to insure continuously increasing productivity per man-hour of work, and that enlarge markets by producing what the consumer wants at lower prices to the end that real incomes may be increased.

In short, prosperity depends upon profitable and expanding business and employment opportunity, so it becomes the part of enlightened government, business, agriculture and labor policy to promote those measures which will forward rather than retard the major aim of expanding production.

However great the room for dissent upon the adequacy, or the phrasing, of the specific recommendations it makes, the approach of this book has one virtue of solid merit. It attacks positively the problem of what steps should be taken to achieve and hold prosperity rather than merely devising a poultice to be applied when and if we run into a decline.

Virtually all responsible spokesmen for government, and for business, labor, and agricultural groups, are agreed upon the goal of prosperity. Moreover, they agree that, insofar as possible, it should be achieved through the effort of private enterprise, with government intervention utilized only as a last resort. But despite this unanimity, almost all public discussion of the problem has concentrated upon the nature, the extent, and the timing of such government expenditures as may be found necessary to combat deflation. Since upon this question there is far from general agreement, our procedure has created an exaggerated sense of divergence in a field in which, so far as fundamentals go, we all are in accord to quite an unusual degree.

☆ ☆ ☆

No confusion should be caused by the fact that the generally current phrase for prosperity is "full employment." The latter phrase merely states the goal in terms of human values, which are good terms in which to state any goal. What matters is that we generally are agreed as to what we mean when we say that we want prosperity or full employment. Not only do we know what we mean, but within very rough limits we can give dimension to our concepts. There are a few whose appraisals are somewhat lower, but most competent estimators set the goals for about 1950 at an average annual employment in civilian jobs of between 55 and 57 million persons, with a gross national product of between $185 and $200 billion measured at 1943 price levels. This contrasts with the 1944 level of non-military employed of 51½ million, and a gross output for the end of 1944 of over $200 billion. It assumes a reduction of the average workweek to 40 hours.

It will take some such levels as these to provide employment for those who seek work, with only sufficient 'frictional' unemployment (those temporarily listed as unemployed because of the normal turnover between jobs) to afford reasonable labor-market flexibility to both workers and employers. The non-military employment figures are generally consistent with the officially stated postwar goal of jobs for 60 million workers, since the latter figure is generally understood to be an estimate of the *labor force*, which includes members of the armed services and an allowance for frictional unemployment.

There are a number of reasons why the estimates cannot be figured more closely, and why no one can be very confident even of the validity of the stated limits. The chief points of doubt in the employment estimates relate to how many withdrawals there are likely to be on the part of women, oldsters, and youngsters, who now are in the labor force to a number more than 6 millions beyond normal expectancy; how many men will be retained in the armed forces; and whether the postwar frictional unemployment should be calculated as approximating the current 1 million or the 3 million so-listed in the prosperous year of 1929. Additional uncertainties cloud the estimates of gross national product. Notable among them is the fact that no one is sure of the war's effect upon man-hour productivity trends, in view of the fact that half of our current output has consisted of products that had no substantial counterpart in our peacetime price or production series.

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Nevertheless, despite such qualifications, it is fair to say that we do have a general conception of the magnitude of our postwar goals. Although they are well within our production potentials as demonstrated in this war, they are formidably beyond any previous record of peacetime achievement. Only the most sanguine optimism could lead one to expect that they will be achieved without concerted will, planning, and cooperative effort. Only blind recklessness could engender confidence that once attained they will automatically be held, let alone expanded in normally healthful growth.

If we were to follow past patterns, our war-built boom would, after a period of uncertain length, collapse into disastrous depression. The very magnitude of our recent growth would contribute to the depth and duration of the subsequent trough. Yet a fall even to the level of our previous peacetime-peak-year 1939, has been estimated by The Federal Reserve Board to imply unemployment for between 15 and 20 million persons. If human values have importance, that is something that must not be allowed to occur. If business values have importance, we must not tolerate again such losses as occurred from 1930 to 1933, when sales over the four year period were $128 billion less than would have been provided if the 1929 level had held, and corporate profits declined from more than $7 billions in 1929 to an average annual loss of $1 billion over the next four years. A repetition of these things cannot be tolerated—*if foresight and cooperative effort can prevent them.*

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In January of this year Senator Murray introduced in the Senate a bill entitled "The Full Employment Act of 1945." It instructs the President to submit to Congress plans for eliminating both unemployment and inflation, including recommendations for correcting structural defects in the economic system. It provides for a Joint Congressional Committee to consider the proposals of the President, to take testimony from experts and the general public on these proposals or any others it may wish to consider, and after weighing all the facts to submit its findings to Congress. It provides for an advance budgeting of the constituent parts of a full-employment economy, and commits the Federal Government to provide, in advance, for sufficient expenditures (through private contractor channels) to make up for the gap between estimated private expenditures and the amount necessary to assure full employment.

By no stretch of the imagination can The Full Employment Bill, in its present form, be regarded as acceptable to business. Yet it may well present a test of whether or not American business can deal with problems in this area in a statesmanlike fashion. Such statesmanship will consist in demonstrating first, that the Bill is not acceptable because of deficiencies which preclude the possibility of its accomplishing the avowed purposes; and second, that business is able and anxious to offer constructive suggestions for remedying these deficiencies.

It is easy to point to weaknesses in the Bill. To mention only a few of major importance: The proposal to make advance Federal expenditures to compensate for estimated deficiencies in prospective private expenditures is completely impracticable. No one in the country can predict future trends with sufficient accuracy for this purpose; no one can tell what the constituent parts of a really high, *stable* peacetime budget should be, for in our boom-or-bust economy we have no stable pattern to project; no one can tell, within reasonable limits, how much the government should spend *in advance* to assure full employment. The Bill pronounces labor's right to work without defining commensurate responsibilities which it should exercise. It does not define the areas of proposed government expenditure in such a way as to allay business fears of government competition or the general public suspicion of leaf raking. Above all, the Murray Bill is defective in that, despite a somewhat vague pronouncement in favor of forwarding private business activity, it recommends a single specific designed to supplement such activity rather than stimulate it.

The very definition of certain of these faults suggests their remedies. But the positive task of stating how the Bill should be amended in order that it may have effective usefulness is far from simple. Yet it is enormously to the advantage of American business to undertake it. Fortunately, there is a representative group sponsored by industry, the Committee for Economic Development, which has for some time been working intensively upon the problem, and which is excellently equipped to offer sound and progressive advice. It should be used for this purpose.

American business cannot afford to take a negative attitude toward legislation in this field. Some legislation undoubtedly will pass, for the problem is one in which there is a grave government responsibility. But equally there is a comparably important responsibility upon all citizen groups. None of them has more to gain or lose from the rise or fall of prosperity than American business.

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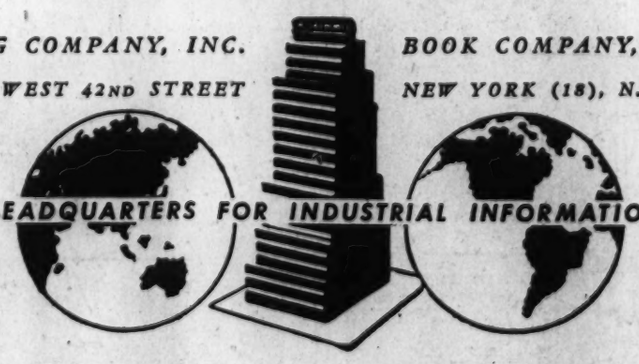
PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC. *BOOK COMPANY, INC.*

330 WEST 42ND STREET *NEW YORK (18), N. Y.*



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